Regd. No. B 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO 195 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Regd. No. B 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
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Bombay Govt. Plan To Fight Famine

GUJARAT'S BAD PLIGHT

VATRAK BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION UNDERTAKEN

(From Our Representative).

POONA: August 17.

I understand that the Government is seriously thinking of undertaking major works to meet the famine situation in Gujarat. Reports of rains in the Central Division have reached here, but the situation in Gujarat seems to be worsening.

I learn that the Government has immediately undertaken the construction of over 500 feet of Vatrak Bridge, joining Kaira Road to Ahmedabad Road.

Serious thought is being given for constructing an arterial road like the Bombay-Ahmedabad Rd.

Such undertakings are overdue, having been held up by the paucity of funds.

It is pointed out in informed circles that now they are undertaken mainly to give relief to the famine-stricken people.

Orders are understood to have already been given by the Government to start relief work without waiting for the sanction of the money.

Engineers from East Khandesh area are likely to see the Minister of Works there to-morrow in this connection.

MOVE TO ADJOURN ASSEMBLY

POONA, Aug. 17.

A move is understood to be afoot to secure the adjournment of the present session of the Bombay Assembly from August 28 to September 12 to facilitate the members representing the famine districts specially of Gujarat, to visit their constituencies personally acquaint themselves with the actual situation and help the officials and start, if necessary, unofficial relief measures.

The sponsors of the move include members of the Congress Assembly Party.—United Press.

'FORMIDABLE' LAUNCHED

Alarming Incident At Ceremony

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Britain's latest aircraft carrier, the four-million sterling "Formidable" was involved in an alarming incident, resulting in the death of one woman and injuries to twenty people at her launch at Belfast to-day.

Sir Kingsley Wood, Air Minister, accompanied by Lady Wood, had just arrived at the launching platform, when pieces of timber were seen to be breaking away from the cradle supporting the the vessel on slips. Hundreds of shipwrights below the vessel, ready to play their part in the launch, ran for their lives, while pieces of timber from the broken cradle crashed around them, but all got clear without serious injury.

Pieces of timber and iron nuts and bolts fell among the thousands of spectators accommodated in special enclosures in Harlands and Wolffs' shipyard. Tugs were standing by to take charge of the "Formidable" after her launch, and when they saw the ship entering water, they had to proceed fullsteam ahead in order to escape. The officials realised what was happening, when the vessel began to move, and on their instructions, Lady Wood broke a bottle of champagne on the vessel's side and named her "Formidable". The religious ceremony proceeded after the vessel was safely in water.—Reuter.

Britain Betrays Palestine Mandate

PERMANENT COMMISSION ON WHITE PAPER

London Holds, Alternative Is Government By Force

LONDON, August 17.

THE Permanent Mandates Commission has issued its report on the British White Paper on Palestine of last May. The Commission considers that the White Paper goes beyond the terms of the Mandate.

The British Government has addressed its comment to M. Avenol refuting the arguments advanced by the Commission.

It is stated that the four members of the Commission, who held the view that the British White Paper was not in accordance with the mandate were the Belgian, Swiss, Norwegian and Dutch representatives, while the Portuguese, French and British delegates took the opposite view.

The Spanish member was not present during the debate on Palestine, while the Italian, Japanese and German representatives had already resigned.

It is understood that if the League Council reach a decision involving any change in the Mandate, the position will be submitted to the House of Commons.

"Reuter" understands that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald will attend the meeting of the League Council at Geneva in September when the report of the Permanent Mandates Commission on Palestine and other mandatory territories will be discussed.

It is understood in well informed quarters in London that the British Government, as the Mandatory Power in Palestine, intends to do its utmost to provide for the maintenance of a Jewish National Home even after some form of independent constitution is granted to the country.

It is believed that the question of a Jewish National Home will be one in which the ordinary majority rule will not prevail. Certain other matters of vital concern either to the Arab or the Jewish community would also be placed beyond the control of the majority rule.

FEDERATION FOR PALESTINE.

It is understood that while the question of a new constitution for Palestine is in its very early stage in which no ultimate decision can be foreshadowed, the solution of a Federal State is regarded in well-informed quarters as a very definite possibility, the British Government having ruled out the Peel proposal for two self-governing States for the two communities as impracticable.

BRITAIN VIOLATES MANDATE

Critical observations of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the British White Paper on Palestine published on May 17 and the United Kingdom Government's comments in reply have been published.

"The White Paper policy, declare the Commission unanimously in their report which will be submitted to the League Council, does not accord with the interpretation which the Commission in agreement with the Mandatory Power and the League Council, has always placed upon the Palestine Mandate."

The Commission, however, are not in agreement whether the Mandate might not perhaps be open to a new interpretation which, while still respecting its main principles, will be sufficiently flexible for the White Paper policy not to appear at variance therewith.

Four members felt unable to state that the policy conformed with the Mandate and considered any contrary conclusion ruled

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 5)

AGENDA FOR LEAGUE COUNCIL

Palestine White Paper And Chinese Appeal Among Items

GENEVA, August 17.

The White Paper concerning Palestine will be dealt with in the report of the Permanent Mandates Commission.

The report will be read at the forthcoming meeting of the League Council opening on September 8. Nineteen items of the provisional agenda include the Chinese Government appeal concerning events in the Far-East.—Reuter.

STEEL CONFERENCE DISPERSES

Without Reaching Agreement

SIMLA, August 17.

The Steel Conference concluded to-day after full consideration of the question whether unfair competition in the industry existed or was to be apprehended.

It was found impossible, says a Press Note, to reach agreement because the views of different interests as to what was the proper definition of the expression "unfair competition" in connection with this industry? "could not be reconciled. It was, therefore, impossible to find a basis for drawing up any concrete proposals for action, but the Chairman undertook to see that a full record of the discussions and in particular of the difficulties experienced by the smaller rolling mills would be laid before the Government.

It may be remarked that these difficulties have already resulted in considerable restriction of output, so that, although as stated in the account of the previous day's proceedings the productive capacity of the industry appeared perhaps to be excessive, it was not suggested that actual production had been beyond what the demand justified.

The Conference accordingly dispersed.—A. P.

Paul Robson.

Paul Robeson To Visit India

Coloured People Of World Should Unite, Says Negro Star

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Aug. 11

I understand that Mr. and Mrs. Paul Robeson will visit India in the latter part of the next year. Yesterday, they had a long talk with Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, who extended a warm welcome to the couple, on behalf of the Indian Trades Union Congress.

Paul Robeson expressed the hope that it would be possible for him to tour the whole of India, in order to be able to see and feel the life of the average Indian peasant and worker. "I am not anxious to visit India to see the Princes and the moneyed class" he said. "I am interested in studying the conditions of the masses of the Indian people. I can do that well by visiting villages and industrial areas of your country."

"Whether your tour of India is organised by the Indian National Congress or by the Indian Trades Union Congress, you will meet nothing but the masses of the Indian people as you wish." assured Mr. Nimbkar, who added. "these two organisations are the only organisations which can speak in the name of the masses of my country."

In the course of their chat, the Robesons and Mr. Nimbkar agreed that time had come when "coloured" peoples of the world should try and establish closer relations with one another. It was felt that the future of civilisation depended more upon the "coloured" people of the world than those who represented Western civilisation. "I would like to see here, in the United States, in France, in China, in Japan and in India all the coloured people working together for a common cause", said Paul, "the cause of working for peace and for the establishment of new social order based on justice and freedom."

PEASANTS' MARCH TO KOLHAPUR PALACE

SQUATTERS BODILY REMOVED BY POLICE

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 17.

Hundreds of peasants from Nimshirgaon and Jalalpur villages marched in a group to Raibag, the rainy season residence of the Chatrapati Maharaja to ventilate their grievances. They squatted before the palace with their wives and children until the Maharaja appeared there and received their petition, but made no reply and the squatters were then bodily removed by the police to make way for the Maharaja's car. As it was the 43rd birthday of the Maharaja, the 'morcha' had its significance.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES FOR GENEVA

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

A Communique says:

The representatives of India at the September session of the Assembly of the League of Nations will be Sir Sultan Ahmed, the Hon. Mr. Manohar Lal, Rai Bahadur Raja Hari Kishen Kaul with Mr. W. D. Croft as a substitute-delegate.—A. P.

Wardha Challenge Upsets Simla

VICEROY MAY CALL R. T. C. OF LEADERS?

Congress Premiers To Decide Attitude Towards Centre

FURTHER serious developments are anticipated as regards the impasse at the Centre following the Congress Party's decision to boycott the next session of the Central Assembly.

It appears that suggestions have been made to the Congress High Command by some members that mere abstention will not serve the purpose and that the more effective means will be for the Congress Members to resign their seats in a body and fight the elections on the issues raised in the Working Committee's resolution.

There is considerable speculation in political circles as regards the course which the Viceroy may take in view of the Congress decision.

Recent comments in the British press show that opinion in England also does not favour the Government of India's policy in refusing to consult Indian opinion on matters of defence. One influential British journal writes in Mail Week about the Government of India's policy: "The Government is keeping the people at arms length. India is being ruled on no normal peace-time basis, the Government being slow, ponderous, suspicious and domineering. The Government does not realise that by a little effort by taking the leaders of the people into its confidence and appealing to their human sentiments it can raise tremendous moral force which may be of inestimable value at the time of crisis."

In view of such adverse comments in the British press complaining against the Government of India that it has made "no appeal to the people, no attempt to influence public opinion" and in view also of the stand taken by the Congress Committee, the hope is expressed in Assembly circles that the Viceroy will review the situation and take a statesmanlike decision. The suggestion put forward is that the Viceroy should at least convene a conference of Provincial Premiers and leaders of parties in the Central Legislature and discuss with them questions relating to the defence policy and Federation. Whether the princes come in or not, something has to be done immediately to solve the problem of the Centre as the present system of autonomous provinces and irresponsible Centre cannot go on. It is felt that the Viceroy should have no objection to convene a conference of the heads of Provincial Governments at least and explain the position to them, particularly the terms offered to the Princes. It is understood that the coming conference of Congress Premiers will discuss the position as regards their future relations with the Central Government in view of the Working Committee's resolution.

In the meantime considerable political interest has been aroused by the arrival in Simla to-day of Mr. Mahadev Desai from Wardha. It is expected that he will have talks with the Education Member on the situation in South Africa, as it is well-known that Gandhiji has been in correspondence on the subject with friends in South Africa. There has been some talk of appointing a Judicial Committee to examine the allegations regarding Indian penetration which the South African Government have put forward as justification for the legislation segregating Indians, but its not yet known whether the proposal for a Judicial Committee will be accepted by the South African Government. It has also to be decided whether there is any use sending an Indian Deputation to South Africa.

It is expected that Mr. Mahadev Desai may also take up the Dhami question with the authorities.

MAHADEO DESAI SEES SIR SIKANDAR

SIMLA, August 17.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary, who arrived in Simla this morning, had an interview with the Hon. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab and the Hon. Mr. Manoharlal, Minister for Jails, in connection with the release of political prisoners in the Punjab jails.

It may be mentioned that the Punjab political prisoners also suspended their hunger-strike on the intervention of Mahatmaji more than a year ago. Since then, Gandhiji has been in correspondence with Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan on the subject of their release, and recently, the Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution urging the Punjab Government to effect the release of politicals at an early date

Mr. Desai will also meet Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, Member for Education, Health and Lands, Government of India, regarding the situation in South Africa, where the Indian settlers have postponed Satyagraha on the advice of Gandhiji.—United Press.

SHUTDOWN ORDERS FOR OILWELLS

NEW YORK, Aug. 17

The Governor of Louisiana has announced that an order for the shutdown of oilwells for a fortnight will be issued, effect from to-day.—Reuter.

GRAVE LABOUR SITUATION

Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha Urges Boycott Of Foreign Goods To Save Textile Industry

CAWNPORE, Aug. 16.

A serious labour strike involving about 40,000 textile workers of Cawnpore is threatened by the local Mazdoor Sabha. "If Government fails to bring about an understanding between the employers and workers."

The General Council of the Mazdoor Sabha met here when Pandit Balkrishna Sharma urged workers to strengthen their organisation.

The Council passed a resolution viewing with grave concern the present labour situation in Cawnpore, arising out of the strike resorted to by 3,500 workers in the New Victorial Mills, the closing down of the hosiery section of the Textile Mills, and the impending closure of the Kamla Hosiery and the Maheshwar Jute Mills.

The Council also referred to the general deterioration in the condition of the textile labour in the country especially the growing unemployment in Bombay and the contemplated 20 per cent wage-cut in Ahmedabad, and appealed to the All-India Congress Committee and other organisations to organise a nation-wide boycott of foreign goods to save the situation in the textile industry.—United Press.

FRENCH BOMBERS OVER ENGLAND

PARIS, Aug. 17.

The first of reciprocal mass training flights over England envisaged following the three British flights over France in July was carried out by units of heavy bombers during the night.

This is revealed in an official Communique which records that after reaching their objectives the bombers regained their bases this morning the flights lasting between seven and eight hours.

Apart from the Communique all that is known is that the weather was favourable. The Air Ministry has declined to give the number and types of planes on the bases from where they had taken off or distances flown.

An official communique reveals that units of heavy bombers returned to their bases after flights lasting between seven and eight hours over England during the night.—Reuter.

PLACE FOR CHURCHILL IN CABINET

'Varsities' Appeal To Premier

LONDON, August 17.

An appeal signed by 375 members of staffs of British Universities has been sent to the Prime Minister urging the inclusion of Mr. Winston Churchill in the Government. The signatories, drawn from 22 universities and University colleges throughout the country, include 72 professors and six heads of colleges.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

HUNGARIAN FRONTIER INCIDENT

BUKHAREST, Aug. 17.

A Rumanian soldier was shot dead, another is missing, and a third was wounded in a new incident on the Hungarian Frontier to-day, according to an official communique. It is stated that at Homorog a Rumanian patrol was fired at from the Hungarian side. Official circles in Bukharest take a very serious view of the incident. They immediately protested to Budapest.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted independent robust issueless fair Hindu widow, preferably Brahmin nurse, about 30 for a healthy, up-country Brahmin widower, working Bombay, aged 38, earning 300. Send photo. Box No. 12157, "Bombay Chronicle".

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Canvassers on Pay and Commission to bring work for Minerva Printing Press. Apply immediately Manager of Press, 31, British Hotel Lane, next to "Sanj Vartaman" Office, off Apollo Street.

Six Motor Lorry Drivers and a Cleaner are required by the Vile Parle Municipality for immediate appointment in their Conservancy Department. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience, etc., should be made to the President, Vile Parle Municipality, Vile Parle, so as to reach him by 5-30 p.m. on 31-8-39. (828)

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers. Apply for "Terms" to Kapoor and Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (12094)

Wanted Agency Manager on Rs. 100—20—500 p.m. for a Bank to invest loan without security to everybody Post Box 2410, Calcutta. (243)

327. AGENTS WANTED

A well established Indian Life Office of position and standing invites applications for Chief Agencies from respectable persons or firms for unrepresented areas on decent commission together with office allowance against a small guarantee. For particulars apply to Box No. 24, G.P.O., Madras. (12150)

410. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Wanted: A Process Camera. Size, 10 x 12, with lense and prism. Write present condition, lowest offer to Khandar Trading Co., Denso Hall, Karachi. (12153)

HEALTH AND BEAUTY

"Betty" Manicurist, Pedicurist, "Lintinage," 2nd floor, Arthur Bunder Road, Bombay. (12147)

595. DANCING CLASSES

Miss Yvonne Dancing Class. "Lintinage," 1st Floor, Arthur Bunder Road. (12148)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of Saw Dust mixed with Shavings available for disposal from time to time in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, Jhansi for a period of one year. Price per copy of tender form Re. 1 which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 13th September 1939 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) Tender forms obtainable either from the Controller of Stores' Office or from the Depot Superintendent Stores Sub Depot, Jhansi. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted.

827.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders from Presses in the Bombay Presidency, for printing and supplying Handbills for Major Concessions, in Marathi, Hindi, Gujarathi Kanarese and Urdu languages. Tender form can be obtained from this office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 28th August, 1939 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

803.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WANTED for each of the G. I. P. Railway Kindergarten Schools at Itarsi and Dhond, one certified Trained Mistress, with Kindergarten qualifications and a knowledge of Music (Piano) pay Rs. 80-10-100 on probation for one year. Age between 20 and 40 years. Quarters provided for which rent will be charged.

Candidates must pass a medical examination and have the following sight standard:—

(a) Distant Vision 6/9, Nil with or without glasses.

(b) Near Vision Sn. 0-6, Nil with or without glasses.

Applications accompanied by copies of certificates should be sent by post addressed to the SECRETARY to the General Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

833.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

Estate of NADIRSHAW ARDESHIR CAMA alias CAMAY. ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Nadirshaw Ardeshir Cama alias Camay, deceased, who died at Johannesburg in South Africa, on or about the 27th day of December, 1936 and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 25th day of July, 1939, to Violet Jalejar Balsara, Shera Nadirshaw Cama alias Camay and Jessie Nadirshaw Cama of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administratrices at the office of their attorneys Messrs ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said administratrices will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1939.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO.,
Administratrices Attorneys.

Address:—
113, Esplanad Road,
Fort, Bombay.

(814)

Public Notices

SAFEST SECURITY.
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
SHOLAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

GOVERNMENT SANCTION UNDER G. R. G. D. NO. 4109, DATED 17-5-1938, FOR RAISING A LOAN OF RS. 7,75,000 IN OPEN MARKET.

TENDERS ARE INVITED to the extent of Rs. 6,00,000 in the prescribed form available in Municipal Office at anna one each.

Rate of interest at 4 per cent. payable in two half yearly instalments.

There are no other liabilities on account of other loans.

Tenders below par not acceptable. For further particulars apply to the undersigned immediately.

(Sd.) M. B. KADADI,
President,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office,
Sholapur, 15th August, 1939.

839.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1939, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. F. F. Stileman and Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who go out of Office at such Meeting but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order,
A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

Bombay, 13th July, 1939.

(732)

Auction Sales

„GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY

AUCTION SALE OF UNDIVIDED SHARE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT CAWASJI PATEL TANK ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Pathare and Liladhar Attorneys for Messrs. Khimchand Tarachand and Another the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Shanker Narayan Hazare the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 9th August 1937 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property THIS DAY Friday the 18th day of August, 1939 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

ALL THAT undivided one-fourth share right and interest of Shanker Narayan Hazare in all that piece of land with the dwelling house situate on the Northern side of Cawasji Patel Tank Road admeasuring 157 7/9 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under No. 2207/9287 New Survey No. 5181 Cadastral Survey No. 3117 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6495 Street No. 84-86.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Pathare and Liladhar, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
4th Glorious WEEK
MERA LALL
COMPANION PICTURE TO
MOTHER INDIA
with STARS of "Mother India"
DIRECTED BY
GUNJAL

The BEST SHOW in the TOWN!
Shree Ranjit's Epoch-making Hit
SANT TULSIDAS
EIGHTH GRAND WEEK
Directed by JAYANT DESAI
OPERA HOUSE
DAILY, 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

From TO-MORROW
"RAJA SHRIYAL"
Uday Pictures' MARATHI
Devotional Picture
PLAZA—Dadar

IMPERIAL
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sagar's Epic on Love
SADHANA
SHOBHANA SAMARTH
BIRBO, PREM ADIB, HARISH.
ENTERING 6th Week
TO-MORROW

PATHE
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY LAST DAY
BERNARD SHAW'S
PYGMALION
FROM TO-MORROW
I WILL GIVE A MILLION
SUN. 20TH AUG. 10 A.M. MORNING SHOW
THE LAST OF MRS. CHANEY

Dallying Daddy:
Dallying with the all-important question of his daughter's marriage! What stupidity! Would not pay court to the Sahukar so as to make sure of a loan to pay the dowry. But the situation was saved by his wife. Call her nagging, but the nagging was neat!
'DURGA'
BOMBAY TALKIES'
RURAL ROMANCE
STARRING:
DEVIKA RANI
with
RAMA SHUKUL
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Monday:
1-45 p.m.
ROXY

EDUCATION OF INDIAN CHILDREN IN FIJI

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, (By Mail).

Education continues to be still very backward in Fiji.

A comparison of census reports and the number of children at school showed that in 1936, 34 per cent. of the boys and 12 per cent. of the girls of school-age were at school. More recent figures show an increase in the number attending schools. Some 18,000 to 20,000 children of Indian parentage are growing up without any sort of education. These figures should serve to show the immensity of the problem. Four hundred to 500 teachers are required and only a measure on a state-wide scale can meet such a serious need.

There are now some 70 schools under private management as against seven Government Indian schools. Private resources are limited and Government alone has the resources to cope with this immense need.

Simla Letter

LEGAL PUZZLE FOR GOVT. OF INDIA

U.P. Employment Tax Bill: To Certify Or Not To Certify?

(From Our Special Correspondent),
SIMLA, (By Mail.)

Anxious times are ahead of Simla though at the moment there is an apparent lull in the Central Government's activities.

Reports are current in Simla that the Maharaja of Bikaner is now unusually active in consolidating his group of Princes against Federation. In fact it is being whispered here that the main reason for Mr. Todd's sudden departure from Jaipur—soon after the Maharaja's return from Europe—is some serious difference of opinion between the Prime Minister and the Maharaja. Though even the extended time limit fixed for the Princes is shortly to expire nobody seems to be in a hurry—neither the Princes nor the Government of India. All thoughts are elsewhere owing to the uncertainty of the international situation and the increasing danger of war.

LEGAL PUZZLES

The very first problem which the Viceroy will have to settle and that too quickly, is the Employments Tax Bill which has been referred to him by the U. P. Governor. It would be surprising indeed if the Viceroy were to refuse his assent to the Bill, for there would be little meaning in Provincial Autonomy if an important Government measure passed almost unanimously by both the Houses of the Provincial Legislature were to be summarily vetoed by an outside authority. On the other hand there is the objection that high legal authorities like Sir T. B. Sapru have expressed doubts about the legality of the measure and the right of the Provincial Legislature to pass a Bill of this kind. Under the Government of India Act it is open to the Governor-General to refer the Bill to the Federal Court for its opinion. If the Viceroy were to take this course, or allow the question of legality to be raised by private parties before the Federal Court, its constitutional propriety cannot be questioned.

WHAT GRIGG SAID.

It may be worthwhile here to quote what Sir James Grigg, the then Finance Member said in March last in the Assembly about the Employments Tax; Referring to the issues raised by the employments tax he said." The first is the one of concurrent jurisdiction, whether there is here as in the case of the sales tax an overlapping field open both to the Centre and to the provinces. There is another question also, namely, the special responsibilities for the protection of the rights of the Services; and as there are two questions in this particular instance it behoves me to be doubly discreet." It follows that the Viceroy will also be doubly discreet, for if the Viceroy refuses his assent to the Bill it can only lead to the Pant Ministry's resignation. Trouble is also brewing in Madras, for the Secretary of State's refusal to accept the Madras Government's demand for the constitution of a separate Andhra province is bound to have serious repercussions—unless the Viceroy is able to settle this problem satisfactorily.

VICTORIA COTTON MILLS STRIKE TO BE CALLED OFF

Dr. Katju's Successful Intervention

LUCKNOW, August 17.

A compromise has been effected in the strike in the New Victoria Cotton Mills, Cawnpore, through the intervention of Hon. Dr. Katju, Minister for Justice and Development.

It is understood that a formula acceptable to both Labour and the Employers has been evolved as a result of talks between the Hon. Minister and Messrs. Hariharnath Shastri, M.L.A., President of the Majdoor Association, Cawnpore and Harishankar Vidyarthi, Editor of "Pratap". Both the leaders specially came down from Cawnpore for the purpose and according to the terms of compromise there will be no victimisation and the picketers arrested in this connection would also be shortly released.

The strike, it will be recalled, was on for the last one month and involved about 3,500 workers. Both the leaders are returning to Cawnpore this evening to place before the workers at a public meeting the terms of the compromise and get them ratified. It is expected that the strike will be called off tomorrow.—United Press.

Special Indian News

(From Our London Correspondent.)

At the Aldwych Theatre in London Ram Gopal, with a small group of dancers and musicians, appeared for the first time on the night of July 25.

Paris knew Ram Gopal as a dancer possessing extraordinary plastic beauty and the Londoners who saw him at the Aldwych Theatre agree with the French admirers of the Indian dancer.

Sohan Lal, from Jaipur, gave us, as a remarkable Kathak dancer, one of the finest exhibitions of superb rhythm in keeping with the finest dance-traditions of India. Londoners had never before seen a more exciting solo dance than "Garuda", with its wonderful suggestion of flight.

Maya Rani, well-known woman dancer from Delhi, excelled herself in the Peacock dance as did the Javanese Ratna Mohini who had some charming solos and duets for the mixed Western and Eastern audience. Music was supplied by a small band of Indian musicians under the leadership of Keshan Dhorda, who has brought to London gramophone records of Balinese gamelan music.

After the performance there were appreciative comments. Here are a few from the London Press!

Ram Gopal is one of the resplendent figures.

Ram Gopal can certainly display his wonderfully eloquent body under various aspects.

If these performances are often recondite, they are also so beautiful that ignorance is no bar to enjoyment.

Very impressive was an almost static, seated dance of a Buddhistava, in an attitude of royal ease, to a heavenly flute-melody.

Keshav Dhorda is a marvellous flutist.

Costumes and ornaments are very splendid.

The dancing of Ram Gopal's and Sohan Lal must draw all London to the Aldwych.

* * * *

Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, of the Bombay film industry, left London on July 26 for New York and Hollywood.

He spent, with Mr. Baburao Patel, Bombay's another film journalist, two weeks in Berlin, Hamburg and Leipzig. Hirleker had a splendid opportunity to brush up his German after nine years when he was a student in Berlin.

The Vice-President and other members of the Reich Film Chamber entertained the two Indians at a special luncheon. Both of them are carrying with them new experiences in film and cinema industry as a result of their visits to the famous Ufa and TOBIS studios. Hirlekar also visited and studied the work and organisation of the Federation Department of Visual Instructions, which is one of the best organisations of its kind in the whole world.

The Nazi Party in the Film Industry took the two Indians to an exhibition of film industry in a small village of 5,000 people. It was explained that the Nazi Party has 700 cars equipped with standard film projectors and every town and village, which is without a cinema house, is given at least one show in a month. The show consists of cultural films, monthly news reels "prepared by the Nazi Party", and one Feature (Entertainment) film.

The monthly show is nothing but propaganda of a subtle nature, to create confidence about the capacities of the people and their fate in the present day world.

Contrary to his expectations and hopes, the Soviet Government has refused to give a visa to tour that country to Mr. Hirlekar. No explanation is forthcoming from the Russian quarters for this refusal, although the British Government had granted him permission for this journey.

* * * *

Another Indian at present in Germany is Pandit Dipak Datta Choudhuri, son of Srimati Sarladevi Choudharani.

He is busy visiting and studying Nazi labour camp organisations of both men and women. The other day he was shown round these camps by one of the high officials himself.

Dipak Choudhuri, in a letter to me, tells me he has been very much impressed by the thoroughness and the wholehearted devotion of the Nazi organisers in this work.

* * * *

In her will, published on July 25, a 83-year-old widow Mrs. Sarah Maxwell Maynard, of Broomrigg House, Fleet, Hants, England, leaves her secret chutney recipe to her chauffeur, Frank Potter.

She has given him £500, her business "and the use of the name of "Pucka Chutney"," recording that she has "always found him absolutely honest and truthful".

Mr. Potter, who lives in Florence road, Crookham, said to reporters: "I helped Mrs. Maynard to make the chutney through a special recipe at her home".

Mrs. Maynard, who left £13,440, had been to India nineteen times and obtained her chutney recipe there.

CONGRESS HOUSE AT CALCUTTA

Tagore To Perform Opening Ceremony On Saturday

CALCUTTA, August 16.

A big pandal capable of accommodating about 4,000 guests is being erected on the plot of the future Congress House in connection with the forthcoming opening ceremony to be performed by Poet Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on August 19. The ground is nearly 2 bighas in extent and it is proposed to push ahead with the construction work as soon as the opening ceremony is over.

The house when completed will be a very imposing five storied building and will practically cover the major portion of the land. It will have a big hall with capacity to accommodate about 2,500 people. The hall will assume the shape of a horse-shoe on one side of which a big stage will be constructed. There will be big rooms on the two sides of the hall which will be used for Committee meetings and for keeping records and reference books. On the second floor there will be a big library room on one side while smaller rooms on the other side will be used for office purposes.—United Press.

MYSORE INQUIRY INTO COFFEE PLANTERS' CONDITION

BANGALORE, August 16.

In view of the representations made to Government that owing to the fall in the price of coffee the planters, particularly those of limited means, were finding it difficult to get financial accommodation to meet the working expenses of their estates, the Government of Mysore have passed orders appointing a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to investigate the condition of coffee planting industry in the State and the adequacy or otherwise of the existing credit facilities available to the planters and to suggest the further measures if any that might appropriately be taken, directly or through state-aided agencies in order to stabilise the industry.—United Press.

JUBBULPORE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

Dissolution Condemned As Violation Of Principles Of Democracy

(From A Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

The first of the series of protest meetings against the dissolution of the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee was held on 12th instant under the presidentship of Mr. G. C. Verma on the old Town Hall grounds. Messrs. Bhatnagar, Syed A. Hadi and Abbasi and Dr. V. R. Sen spoke against the dissolution, characterising it as against principles of democracy. It may be remembered that the elections of the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee were due and fixed to be held in October last. But the Hon. Mr. D. P. Misra, Minister, Local Self-Government, postponed them 'sine die' and now after 9 months dissolved the Committee. The President Mr. Verma announced that every day meetings would be held continuously.

Office-Bearers Of "A" Ward Muslim League No. 2

The Hon. Secretary "A" Ward Muslim League No., 2 writes:—

The Annual general meeting of the "A" Ward Primary Muslim League No. 2 was held in the Modi Street Hall on August 15, 1939 at 9 p. m. Mr. Mohamed Hussain Abdulla Wadwi proposed the name of Hakim Himat Khan which was seconded by Mr., Chand M. Khambatty for the chair.

Mr. Mohamed Hussain Abdulla Wadwi the Secretary read the report of the working year 1939 which was passed unanimously.

The following office-bearers elected for the working year:—

President: Hakim Himat Khan.
Secretary: Mohamed Hussain Abdulla Wadvi.
Jt. Secy. Chand Bhai D. Khambatty.
Treasurer: Amir Imam Saheb.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Thursday.

Laxmiram Veniram was stated to have hired taxi No. W.6617 at Santa Cruz Railway Station on the afternoon of the 15th instant and come to Bombay at about 3 p.m. He asked the driver to go to Tejpal Road where he got down and gave annas 8 to the Taxi driver to have his food.

The Taxi driver was stated to have gone to Nana's Chowk and after about half an hour when he returned to the place he was surprised to find his taxi missing from the place and enquiries made about the passenger also failed to trace him. He then lodged a complaint with the police.

The taxi was subsequently traced at Santa Cruz Railway Station on the night of the 16th instant and was taken charge of and brought to Bombay. Laxmiram Veniram was alleged to have surrendered himself at the Police Station where he was put under arrest. He was ordered to be released on bail till the 24th instant at the Girgaum Court today.

Shaik Ahmed Muklas was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of importing and attempting to import Charas into British India.

The police, in asking for a remand of the accused to custody stated that the accused was arrested yesterday near the Victoria Docks and 2 tolas of opium were found on his person.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 100.

CHARGED WITH SELLING ILLICIT LIQUOR

Salbadore D'Souza and Marian Pinto were arrested by the Frohibition Police yesterday under the Abkari Act.

The police stated that the accused sold two bottles of illicit liquor yesterday and on searching their house some bottles and marked coins were found.

During the course of inquiry certain materials were found on the ground floor of Dawood Essa Building, Chinchpokli.

The accused were ordered to be released on bail by the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, today.

Rustomji Maneckji Ichapuria was arrested by the Prohibition Police on Tuesday evening under the Abkari Act.

The police stated that the accused was the manager of the Fitzgerald Bar. Since the 1st of this month, it is alleged, he had started selling bottles of foreign liquor to his known customers. At about 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the accused sold a pint of "Black and White" to a bogus customer. The accused's room was searched and another bottle of whisky and some beer bottles were seized by the police. The marked notes were found in possession of the accused.

The accused was placed before Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, this morning, and was ordered to be released on bail

Man, Found With Bottle Of Port Wine, Arrested

Shanker Ragho Mayekar, was arrested yesterday by the "X" police in Rewa Building at Proctor Road for possessing one bottle of port wine without a permit.

The accused was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and ordered to be released on bail.

Deputy Police Chief In Fruitseller's Guise

Seated in a distant corner at the Mazagaon Police Court on Wednesday was a "Ghati Fruit Seller". With a short "pagoti", a torn dhoti and chapals. Nobody could have taken him for anything but a professional fruit seller, gone to the Court in connection with some cases.

The "fruit seller" was, however, all attention and though he exchanged jokes with his neighbours, he seemed to be waiting expectantly for some developments, for the man wearing the pagoti, dhoti and chapal was no other than Mr. Kamte, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

His disguise was so complete that even his best friends could not have recognised him at the time. He passed many a police constables on duty in the court-rooms unnoticed and unrecognised.

It appears that Mr. Kamte was in the court premises to catch a police official red-handed in the act of receiving bribe.

A police officer, it is alleged, had promised to hush up a certain gambling case if given a sum of Rs. 180. Mr. Kamte, who got scent of it laid a trap, in pursuance of which he was in the Mazagaon Police Court yesterday afternoon.

The money, according to arrangement was to be handed over to the officer in question in the bar library. Mr. Kamte handed over Rs. 180 in marked currency notes to a party to be given to the officer in question and Mr. Kamte, disguised as a Ghati, entered the library. He then searched the officer but nothing was found on his person.

Mr. Kamte, it is said, had enough evidence, however, to show that the money had passed hands and he therefore took the officer in question and the man, who is said to have given the bribe, to the Byculla police station, where their statements were recorded.

The incident has created a great sensation in police circles. Departmental inquiries are in progress.

COMMENCING TO-DAY!

NEW EMPIRE

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Dispute Over Cotton Deal

Application For Stay Of Suit

The notice of motion taken out by Mohanlal and Co., defendants in the suit filed by Shriram Hanumantram, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Benjamin Chhatrapati and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, represented the defendants.

It was stated that the plaintiffs, who were doing business as "pucca adatias" in Bombay, employed the defendants as their brokers in respect of certain transactions in cotton.

Thereafter, a dispute arose between the parties in respect of the sale and re-purchase of 2,000 bales of cotton, which led to the present litigation.

The plaintiffs stated that they had given no instructions to the defendants in respect of the alleged transaction.

The latter, on the other hand, claimed to have received such instructions to put through the transactions. There were also forward contracts between the parties, one of the terms of which provided for a dispute to be referred to arbitration under the rules of the East India Cotton Association.

The plaintiffs having filed a suit in respect of the transaction referred to above, the defendants took out the present notice of motion for a stay of the proceedings under Section 19 of the Indian Arbitration Act.

The question to be decided by the Court was whether in a case where the existence of a contract was denied by the party, the dispute can be decided by an arbitrator.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment, his lordship said that in this case the very existence of the contract was in dispute, and the arbitrator had no powers to decide whether there was a contract or not.

The question had also arisen whether there was any written agreement between the parties to go to arbitration in case of a dispute arising under the contract, as required by the provisions of the Arbitration Act. If one party sent to the other side a contract note and if it was not confirmed by the latter, it could not be said that there was any agreement in writing to go to arbitration.

His Lordship held that there was no ground for a stay of the suit and dismissed the notice of motion.

Famine Raging In Dohad.

GIRL'S DEATH DUE TO STARVATION?

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Aug. 16.

Terrible famine is raging here in Dohad and Jhalod taluqas and the Commissioner, N.D., paid a personal visit three days back.

Hordes of famine-stricken peasants loiter in the town and it is reported that a girl of 10 died today due to starvation. Scores of thefts are taking place, the merchants have removed their merchandise to safer places, the traders are returning from villages with their belongings and life and property is at stake.

There are no signs of rainfall and the people are greatly disappointed to find that the promised declaration of famine on 15th Aug. has not been made.

Kanaiyalal Vaidya Arrested

Information has been received in the office of the Central India States' People's Conference of the arrest of Mr. Kanaiyalal Vaidya, a member of the Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference and General Secretary of the Central India States' People's Conference.

Mr. Vaidya, it is learnt was proceeding to Jobat State of Central India in pursuance of the directions of the Working Committee of the C. I. States' People's Conference to enquire into the reported maladministration Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Vice president of the Central India States' People's Conference has written to the Dewan of the Jobat State for permission to interview Mr. Vaidya and to know on what charges he has been arrested.

SIXTY PROHIBITION CASES IN CITY

Prohibition is working quite satisfactorily in the City due to the sharp vigilance of the Prohibition Police and the Prohibition Guards that keep a keen look-out at every railway station and the entrances to the City.

Victoria Terminus has become a scene of activity since Prohibition was introduced on the 1st of Aug. Every suspicious-looking bit of luggage belonging to travellers alighting both at the local and main-line platforms is promptly searched and if any contraband liquor is found a "panchnama" is immediately drawn up and the passenger in question is put under arrest. The same is the case at Bombay Central.

SIXTY CASES

Sixty cases of infringement of the Prohibition law within a period of 17 days is not a very disheartening figure, considering that Bombay has a population of nearly two millions, if the Greater Bombay area, which comes under the Prohibition also, is taken into account.

KASHMIRI PANDITS SUSPEND SATYAGRAHA

SRINAGAR, August 17.

Acting upon the advice given by Dewan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath, whom they had appointed as the sole plenipotentiary regarding the Durganag temple affairs, the Kashmiri Pandits have suspended the temple agitation to-day. Consequently no jatha of the satyagrahis marched to the temple.

It is learnt that an application under Section 145 Cr. P.C. has been filed in court by a member of the Trust created by late Swami Shivratanand praying for the restoration of the possession of the temple. Further developments are expected.—United Press.

Katju Defends U. P. Govt.'s Prohibition Policy

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 16.

A vigorous defence of the prohibition policy of the U. P. Government made by Katju, speaking at a meeting of the Progressive Club last night. Mr. Katju admitted that the Finance Minister might find it difficult to balance the budget if the Excise Revenue disappeared. Mr. Katju, however, felt that some of the criticisms they heard so far were prompted by the consideration that the Finance Minister in search of fresh avenues of taxation might impose taxation on people, who had hitherto escaped the burden of taxation.

Mr. Katju also performed the opening ceremony of classes for social workers and preachers at the Harijan Ashram and delivered a lengthy speech. He urged the Harijans to convey the message of prohibition to villages. The Minister took the occasion to explain the rural development programme of the Government. He pleaded for a missionary spirit among the Harijan workers.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17.40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	9 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)	—	17 15
Deccan Qn. on Mondays only)	10 55	—

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 33	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon.)	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, the train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona.

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

APPEAL IN GAMBLING CASE

Sentence On One Count Set Aside

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court heard the appeal of one Govind Ladoo against the sentence of seven months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200 passed on him by a Presidency Magistrate for offences under the Gaming Act

A shop at Esplanade Road which was suspected to be a gambling den, was raided by the police on June 10, 1938, and the appellant and some others were arrested

The Magistrate found the appellant guilty of gambling and keeping a common gaming house and sentenced him as above.

JUDGMENT

Delivering judgment in the appeal, Their Lordships discussed the legal requirements for a conviction for the offence relating to the "keeper or occupier of a common gaming house."

To bring a case within this section, Their Lordships observed, the accused must have some measure of control over the premises. This offence was different from using the house for gaming which was dealt with under Section 5, since any person who was present in a house was using it for the purpose of gaming; while Section 4 was directed against the person who had some sort of control over the premises.

ONE CONVICTION SET ASIDE

In the present case, Their Lordships observed, there was no evidence to show that the appellant had any interest or control over the place where the gaming was conducted. They therefore set aside the conviction for keeping a common gaming house.

On the other charge of gambling Their Lordships held that there was sufficient evidence to justify the conviction. But in view of the fact that the appellant had already undergone two and a half month's imprisonment, they reduced the sentence to one month's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100, or, one week more in default.

East And West Insurance Co. Ltd.

The Chairman of the East and West Insurance Co. Ltd., in the course of his speech at the Annual Meeting remarked that the business and premium income, record a steady growth from year to year. The life fund rose from rupees seventeen lacs at the end of the previous year to nearly rupees twenty lacs at the end of the year, showing a substantial increase of about 17 per cent.

The conditions during the year under review were of great uncertainty, and the difficulties of remunerative investments, showed no abatement. Inspite of such adverse conditions, they had been able to earn an interest yield of 5.86 per cent. after deduction of income tax at source. The ratio of expenses of management to premium income shows a steady decline from year to year.

Mr. J. X. Sequiera

(From A Correspondent)

JUNAGADH, August 14.

Mr. J. X. Sequeira, prominent and popular Revenue Member of the Junagadh State has recently retired after 28 years of service.

In recognition of his long and meritorious services a Special Firman has been issued by His Highness The Nawab on the 8th instant, eulogising his services and granting him maximum pension allowable under the Rules of the State.

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SMOOTH VELVETY ACTION
Adapts itself to your style of writing
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INDIA'S MOST POPULAR WRITER

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How clean are your teeth HERE?

This is the place to watch— BETWEEN your teeth

Protect yourself by using Odol Tooth Paste right away. Odol's penetrating action makes straight for these little gaps where decay lurks; its germ-killing properties free them from danger; its pleasant taste leaves them refreshed. There are no abrasives in Odol, but it makes dull teeth white and beautiful. Never entrust your teeth to anything but Odol.

Odol TOOTH PASTE
MOUTH RULE NO.2 Use Odol Mouthwash night and morning. So fresh! Kills infection and bad breath.
O.T.9 FOR GLEAMING TEETH

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HOLIDAY EXCURSION TRIPS TO ELEPHANTA

We have pleasure in announcing that our popular holiday excursion service to Elephanta will be resumed on and from Sunday 20th August.

Steamers will leave Alexandra Dock Ferry Wharf at 9 a.m. on Sundays and holidays for Elephanta and will return at 12-45 p.m.

Excursionists can also return at 6-30 p.m. by our Afternoon Service.

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Bombay, 15th August, 1939.
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GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION

AT THE EXCELSIOR FROM TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

WARNER BROS. present THEIR LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY HIT

"NAUGHTY BUT NICE"

with the screen's latest rage ANN SHERIDAN and DICK POWELL GALE PAGE ALLEN JENKINS ZASU PITTS HELEN BRODERICK

ON THE STAGE

THE DAREDEVIL PRESTONS

The sensational whirlwind skaters performing their marvellous acrobatic and other feats.

BOOK NOW. PHONE: 20288.

It's QUICK energy that wins!

A bowl of KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES with milk and sugar

1 Has more energy value than 3 eggs*
223.26 calories 210 calories
2 Digests easily
3 So delicious, so crisp—children love it
4 Helps children take more milk
5 No cooking—no fuss. Served in 30 seconds.

*Shown by an analysis made at a leading dietetic laboratory

That's why Modern parents serve this delicious, energy-building breakfast

YES, breakfast can make a big difference in your boy's speed and endurance.

So give him KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes. They build energy quickly and abundantly. A bowlful with milk and sugar actually has more energy value than 3 eggs

And these crisp, delicious, golden flakes appeal to lively children — tempt them to eat substantially and to take extra amounts of milk. They're easy to digest at any time of the day So modern parents serve this delicious cereal, not only for breakfast but for lunch, after school or at bedtime.

The whole family will enjoy KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes. They're always oven-crisp..always ready to serve..the 30-second breakfast. Ask your stores for KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes today.

ON THE AIR

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s).

8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-30 Naat-I-Rasul. 8-45 Karim Khan. 8-55 Sonibai Mulgaonker. 9-15 Devotional Music. 9-30 Air Sextet 9-45 P. V. Amberkar.

12-30 p.m. Naats. 12-45 Qawwali. 12-50 Dadras. 1-0 Market Rates. 1-10 Mutual Understanding. 1-25 Rajen Sarkar. 1-30 Lunch Hour Music. 2-30 Musical Prelude. 2-35 Science, by Dr. S Saptarshi. 2-5) An Alien Air 3-0 Sports: Larwood: by Vijay Merchant. 6-0 Ganpatrao Mohite. 6-30 E. R. Ali. 6-35 Master Bhagwandas. 7-0 His Masterpiece (Marathi) by S. K. Kanetkar. 7-15 Air Artist. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Ganpatrao Mohite. 8-10 Beejiwar (Marathi) comic sketch by D. V. Gupte. 8-30 Teach Yourself about Government; by R. P. Patwardhan. 8-45 Haqqani Gane. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Master Bhagwandas. 9-55 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-5 K. R. Patwardhan 10-15 P. V. Amberkar. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s).

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s).

6-0 p.m. Children's Hour (English). 7-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-3) Elli Millet: (Blockflute). 9-45 Eileen Joyce: Pianoforte. 9-55 Dunstan Roberts: Bass. 10-5 Jer Jussawalla: Pianoforte. 10-15 Egidio Verga: Violoncello. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s).

7-30 a.m. Recitation from Quran. 7-45 Naat-I-Rasul. 7-50 Naghma-I-Allah Hu. 7-5) Rashid Ahmad Ajmeri and Party

12-0 noon. Maarfat.

1-0 p.m. Popular Dance Hits. 6-10 Rashid Ajmeri Party. 6-30 Progress of Prose. (Hindustani). 6-45 Violin. 7-0 Mushtaribai. 7-15 Valayat Khan. 7-30 Songs from Screen. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 P. D. Saptarashi. 8-40 Mushtaribai. 8-5) Rashid Ahmad Ajmeri and Party. 9-35 Personalities in News, by E. B. Brook. 9-50 Violin. 10-0 Mushtaribai. 10-10 Valayat Khan. 10-20 Rashid Ahmad Ajmeri

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s).

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon. to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s).

6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1.

6-10 Mushtaribai.

6-30 to 6-45 As in Delhi 1.

6-45 p.m. Valayat Khan. 7-0 Rashid Ajmeri. 7-15 P. D. Saptarashi. 7-35 Tar Ke Saz. 7-45 Mushtaribai. 8-0 Rashid Ajmeri's Party. 8-10 Violin. 8-20 Valayat Khan. 8-30 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 In Memory of George Gershwin.

Delhi—III Programme

1962 metres (15.290 kc/s).

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-30 noon. to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s).

6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1.

7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2.

8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s).

6-0 p.m. Badr-Un-Nisa Gegam. 6-15 Haidar Bakhsh. 6-25 Mubarak Ali Khan. 6-45 Rag Rang. 7-10 Badr-Un-Nisa Begam. 7-25 Roopak on Tabla. 7-35 Mubarak Ali Khan. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Badr-Un-Nisa Begam. 8-30 Bhopali on Clarionet by Feroz Din. 8-40 Mubarak Ali Khan. 9-45 Badr-Un-Nisa Begam. 10-0 Siraj Ahmad. 10-10 Snow White and Seven Dwarfs.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.).

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s).

2-0 p.m. Violin. 2-15 Shrimati Rajam Pushpavanam: Vocal. 2-30 Excerpts from Kambar. 2-45 Islamic Devotionals. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 Shrimati M. Padmavati Vocal. 7-0 Oor-Pechu review by Eben Packiam Raja. 7-15 Mannargudi Pillai Vocal. 8-0 Shrimati M. Padmavati Vocal. 9-15 News in English.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a. m. New Tunes. 11-15 Readings from Quran.

12-30 p. m. Variety. 1-30 School Broadcast. 1-50 Musical Interval. 1-57 Battle of Hastings in (Bengali) by Dr. Pramatha Banerjee. 2-17 Tune in. Children 5-0 For Children. 6-0 For Children 6-40 Cocktail time. 7-30 A I R Players 8-30 Girin Chakravarti Modern song. 8-40 Haridas Banerjee 8-50 Sushila Sen of Monipur 9-0 Rama la Mazumder 9-20 Samaresh Chowdhuri 9-30 Bhismadev Chatterjee. 9-55 Sukhomoy Ganguli 10-15 Mamtajuddin.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.40 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10.30 to 11-30 a. m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 7-30 As in Calcutta 1. 7-30 Girin Chakravarti 7-40 Haridas Bannerji. 7-50 Sushila Sen of Monipur. 8-0 Bhismadev Chatterjee 8-20 Samaresh Chowdhuri 8-30 A I R Players: Present.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

6-0 p. m. Mubarak Husain's Party 6-20 Munnanbai 6-45 Bhola N. Bhattacharya 6-55 Light songs. 7-15 Hamara Panchayetghar 7-45 Dehati Shair (Hindustani) by Abdul Bari Asi. 8-0 Ek Tha Raja for Children 8-40 Qawwali and Ghazal 9-40 Pankhariyan 9-50 Mubarak Husain's and Party. 10-5 Munnanbai 10-27 Raj Kumari.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

2-0 p. m. Summary of weeks news. 2-5 Pen or Sword? 2-20 Music 4-0 Music 4-3 Things of Interest (Telugu) 4-6 Famous Scientist (Telugu) 4-16 Something light 4-20 Music 5-0 Bangalore Nagaratnammal: Voice. 6-0 Carnatic Orchestra 6-15 Bangalore Nagaratnammal: Voice. 6-45 Vocal Duets. 7-15 Democracy in Orient: (Tamil) by K. Rajagopalan. 7-30 Taj Mahal (Telugu) by Malladi Avadhani 7-40 V. Sethuramiah: Violin. 8-0 Athachamayam Procession from Trippunithura, Cochin). 8-15 Princess Manku Thampuran: Voice 9-0 Carnatic Orchestra 9-30 Violin by V. Sethuramiah.

Madras—II Programme

31.35 metres (9.570 kc/s)

2-0 to 2-30 As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

4-0 to 4-30 As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1. 6-0 Purnakalakshepam 6-25 Orchestra 6-31 Pottery: (Telugu) by L. V. L. Narasimham 6-41 Tindram Mirchatlu 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Gertrud Rosenbaum Viola 9-50 Webster Booth: Tenor 10-10 Freda Franklin: Pianoforte.

B B C Programme

7-30 Western Cabaret 8-20 Band of 2nd Bn. Buffs. 9-0 Silly Season. 9-30 News 9-45 Cards on Table 10-0 Archie Marks & Nora Walsh 10-15 & 1055 Sports 11-10 Music of Rimsky-Korsakov 11-30 News 11-45 More food for thought.

Hyderabad Programme

(Med. wave, 411 m. 730 kc/s)

(Med. Wave, 411 m. 730 kc/s.)

5-30 p. m. Suresh Babu, Khayal & Dhurat. 6-0 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu) 6-30 N. S. B. S. Orchestra, Gut Kidara 6-40 Vimla Bai, Dadra, Ghazals. 7-10 "Modern Urdu Literature," by Mr. A. Husain. 7-25 Suresh Babu, Thumri. Pud. 8-30 Records 8-45 Vimla Bai, Thumri Ghazals. 9-15 Suresh Babu, Khayal, Thumri & Geet.

SIMLA BAN ON EMIGRATION TO CEYLON TELLS

Planters Fear Labour Shortage And Urge Sinhalese Board Of Ministers To Come To Settlement With Govt. Of India

COLOMBO, Aug. 17.

The ban put by the Government of India on the emigration of unskilled Indian labourers to Ceylon brought into force from August 1 last has evidently perturbed the tea and rubber planters, as well as the employers of urban labour in large towns like Colombo.

Though the Sinhalese Board of Ministers say that the country is not affected by the ban, nor are the various industries likely to be affected, it is understood that the closed door conference which the Minister for Labour, had on August 5 last with the representatives of the various interests, was definitely of opinion that the ban would seriously undermine the economic and industrial structure of Ceylon.

PLANTERS PROTEST.

The employers of Indian labour—both assisted and unassisted—are of opinion that Indian labour was the mainstay of their trade and industry. While the Minister for Labour pleaded with the representatives of the planting interests to wait and give him an opportunity to recruit more Sinhalese labourers, the planting interests wanted the Government of Ceylon to open discussions with the Government of India immediately and ascertain their terms, before they agreed to lift the ban.

Some of the representatives present at the conference drew pointed attention of the Labour Minister to the fact that if Ceylon failed to settle the dispute with the Indian Government, the retaliatory ban would seriously hurt their trade and the longer the delay on amicably settling the dispute with India, the greater would be the demands of India.

Though the Sinhalese Board of Ministers do not at the present moment admit that the retaliation is causing harm to Ceylon, it appears, sooner or later they may have to admit and come to terms with the Government of India. It is further understood that representations have been made by interested quarters to the Government of Ceylon that Ceylon should not stop the free flow of Indian labourers to and from India, otherwise the main agricultural industry of the island will, in their opinion, be put into jeopardy.

The Government of Ceylon has been requested by the planters and the employers of Indian labour to send immediately an official deputation to Simla and settle the dispute with the Government of India. If the Government of Ceylon decides to send an officials deputation, the Minister for Labour and the Controller of Labour will probably form the deputation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA THANKED.

Mr. V. R. M Letchmanan Chettyar, President of the Ceylon Indian Congress, has issued a press statement warmly appreciating the ban on the emigration and thanking the Government of India for taking this action in the interest of Indian labourers themselves, who should, according to him, not be allowed to migrate to Ceylon under uncertain conditions of employment.—United Press.

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ACUTE FAMINE IN GODHRA

Villagers Flocking To Towns In Search Of Food

GODHRA, August 16.

Acute famine is raging here in Dohad and Jhalod taluqas as a result of which hordes of famine-stricken peasants have been driven from their village homes to seek food and sustenance in the towns. As a result of their incursion into the towns reports of thefts are also on the increase, obliging the merchants to take extra-precautions to protect their merchandise and remove them to places of safety. Petty merchants from the interior of the districts are now returning to the cities with their belongings as they allege life and property are no longer safe in the famine stricken villages.

The sight of famished villagers parading the streets is familiar here nowadays. Cattle are being sold for ridiculously low amounts and are being taken to the villages to be sacrificed to appease hunger. A number of them have been disposed off in this way. The Commissioner of the Northern Division himself paid a personal visit to the famine-affected areas; but the delay in the declaration of famine in the area and the inauguration of Famine Relief Work has disappointed many who had anticipated that relief work would be started immediately after the visit of the Commissioner.—United Press.

FAMINE SITUATION IN NAWANAGAR

A meeting of Bombay merchants and people from Nawanagar has been called by Mr. Mathuradas Vassanji Khimji and others at the Mulji Jetha Market Hall at 4 p.m. on Friday (to-day) to consider the famine situation in the State of Nawanagar.

Jodhpur Govt.'s Measures For Famine Relief

(From Our Correspondent).

JODHPUR, Aug. 15.

As desired by R. B. Thakur Madho Singh, the Minister-in-charge of Famine Relief Operation Government of Jodhpur, a few non-official members of the Central Advisory Board met him yesterday in his Office in Kucheri The Minister surveyed the measures which the Government of Jodhpur contemplate to adopt to meet famine. The Government would, he said, arrange for relief to the needy and open works, grass depots and grain depots and would provide works to valids and doles to invalids. A sum of ten lacs of Rupees has been allotted for works to be executed through P. W. Department and the State would be prepared to spend upto fifty lacs of Rupees out of which some three lacs or so have been sanctioned for the first two months.

Belgaum Students Observe Hartal As Protest

(From A Correspondent.

BELGAUM, Aug. 14.

On hearing the news of the disciplinary action taken by the Congress Working Committee against Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the students of the Lingraj College observed hartal. In the evening they assembled at the Sardar's High School ground and condemned the Working Committee for their action and expressed their confidence in Babu Subhas Bose.

To-day evening a public meeting was held under the Presidentship of Sjt. D. V. Belvi, a famous local pleader, in which the Secretary and other members of the Forward Bloc strongly criticised the action of the Working Committee.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee will meet in the coming week. The question of disciplinary action against individual Congress members who took part in the All-India day observed against the A. I. C. C. resolutions will be discussed.

Disciplinary Action In Suburban District

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE-PARLE, Wednesday

Four of the members of the Salsette Congress Committee—Mr. R. N. Desai, Mr. V. V. Ranade, Mr. C. J. Papaya and Mr. B. R. Desai,—who had took part in the 9th July demonstrations, are asked to explain their conduct in the light of the latest Working Committee Resolution: Mr. Ratubhai Desai has addressed a very lengthy letter to the District Congress Committee justifying the presence on the 9th meeting His main contention is that the declaration of the Congress President forbidding the Congress Committee and its office-bearers from attending the protest meeting did not touch him as he did not hold any office in the Congress Committee.

SEVERE DROUGHT IN RAJPUTANA

Harrowing Tales Pouring In

The Secretary, Rajputana Famine Relief Committee writes:—

The Rajputana Famine Relief Committee, Bombay, is in receipt of many reports of the conditions prevailing in the whole of Rajputana due to the present acute famine. Rajputana is facing this kind of drought from the last four years successively. Practically there is no rain from the last two months and crops have withered already everywhere. Due to scarcity of fodder, and water, cattle are dying everyday. People with their cattle are pouring out from the area to Malwa and Gwalior side in search of relief and hence many villages are seen deserted.

It is reported that many of the live stock die on the way while going through the barren land due to weakness.

IN KOTAH

In the forest of Kotah more than 13 lacs of cattle have been stationed for grazing but even this extensive forest is insufficient. The main difficulties in the forest are of the insufficiency of water and the danger from the wild animals.

Many of the famine stricken people have resorted to criminal means for wood and fodder. Gangs of dacoits are threatening the public and it has become very difficult to live in rural parts.

IN AJMER MERWARA

Gang of 300 robbers entered into Bijayanagar, a village in Ajmer District with their drums beating to loot it but fortunately at the very moment a lorry of armed police arrived there and the village was saved.

IN FALODI

We have received a telegram from Falodi stating 3,000 cows are dying of starvation.

In Jodhpur and Jaipur States, it is reported that many villages are vacated, crops are withering and conditions are extremely hopeless in labour and cultivator classes. Many of the families are alleged to have committed suicide.

The problem at present is the free supply of fodder for the cattle and corn for the deserving.

A Rajputana Famine Relief Committee is formed in Bombay and it is doing active work in collecting funds and distributing fodder etc., to the famine stricken people.

Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 17.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total since 1st June	Difference to Normal
Agra	89	78	T	14.5	—1.3
Amraoti	85	73	0.4	9.6	—9.3
Akola	87	75	0.3	13.3	—5.2
Ahmedabad	95	80	—	6.0	—15.2
Ahmedabad	95	80	—	6.0	15.2
Ajmer	96	81	—	2.4	—10.2
Ahmednagar	88	70	T	7.6	—2.2
Ambala	99	77	—	16.1	+0.5
Allahabad	85	77	0.1	25.3	+2.8
Benares	92	75	T	21.4	—1.5
Bareilly	88	74	1.3	18.8	—6.8
BOMBAY	85	75	0.9	40.4	—11.1
Bangalore	78	66	—	8.3	—1.6
Bhopal	86	74	0.8	34.4	—
Baroda	95	77	—	9.4	—
Belgaum	72	67	1.1	38.6	+7.6
Bahawalpore	102	83	—	1.3	—2.2
Bijapur	82	70	T	9.4	+2.4
Bellary	83	74	T	5.3	+0.3
Bhavnagar	94	76	—	8.5	—4.9
Chittagong	81	76	6.7	65.6	+11.0
Calcutta	84	78	3.2	44.4	+12.9
Cuttack	84	76	0.4	22.9	—6.6
Cawnpore	95	78	0.1	18.4	—1.2
Calicut	84	75	0.1	76.9	+2.2
Colombo	83	77	—	21.5	+1.5
Cheerapunji	76	65	1.7	272.7	+22.4
Cocanada	81	76	0.1	13.3	—
Cochin	83	74	0.1	78.3	+14.2
Dehra Dun	85	71	0.1	62.2	+9.3
Delhi	94	77	T	10.6	—4.5
Dehra I. Khan	104	84	—	0.3	—3.8
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	95	79	—	1.9	—14.3
Dalhousie	—	—	1.0	38.9	—5.0
Fort Sandeman	97	75	—	3.3	—0.9
Gorakhpur	91	78	—	36.4	+7.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	79	70	0.2	9.5	—5.0
Hyderabad (Sd.)	94	79	—	—	—4.8
Indore	90	74	—	13.4	—6.7
Jhansi	88	77	0.1	24.7	+2.0
Jubbulpore	87	74	0.3	32.6	—2.6
Jacobabad	99	81	—	—	—1.9
Jaipur	97	77	0.2	5.1	—4.2
Karachi	84	78	—	0.1	—4.9
Kodaikanal	63	51	—	11.0	—1.8
Khandwa	93	77	—	10.6	—6.8
Lucknow	89	77	—	24.5	+2.1
Ludhiana	104	84	—	9.3	—5.2
Lahore	103	83	—	7.1	—3.1
Lyallpur	102	84	—	5.2	—1.4
Multan	101	85	—	2.6	—
Mysore	80	66	—	5.4	—1.2
Madras	95	81	—	3.0	—5.3
Marmagoa	82	73	0.4	36.8	—
Malegaon	92	73	—	9.7	—1.0
Mussoorie	67	59	0.1	36.9	—13.5
Mahableshwar	64	61	3.5	139.1	—60.1
Murree	69	58	0.3	17.8	—7.6
Mount Abu	77	65	—	6.4	—33.3
Masulipatam	87	75	0.1	10.8	—4.1
Mandalay	90	77	—	18.4	+7.3
Mangalore	84	77	T	89.2	+2.1
Meerut	—	—	—	10.4	—6.9
Mercara	68	63	0.8	62.7	—20.7
Nagpur	87	74	0.2	20.4	—8.5
Ootacamund	58	51	0.1	29.1	+0.8
Patna	91	79	T	36.5	+9.5
Peshawar	98	81	—	1.1	—2.2
Poona	82	71	T	10.1	—1.2
Pachmarhi	77	59	0.5	49.4	+1.8
Port Blair	83	76	T	38.6	—6.7
Quetta	92	59	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	84	72	2.8	31.0	—1.5
Rawalpindi	98	76	0.2	8.5	—6.8
Rangoon	87	76	0.4	45.5	—5.9
Ratnagiri	81	72	2.7	91.4	+20.2
Rajkot	90	74	T	2.9	—15.6
Sialkot	98	81	—	11.8	—3.8
Srinagar	73	60	0.1	2.7	—2.6
Sholapur	87	71	—	8.1	—3.3
Shillong	73	65	0.6	42.2	+2.6
Simla	71	59	—	33.6	—1.9
Surat	90	79	—	12.9	—16.7
Salem	89	73	—	34.6	+4.2
Trichinopoly	94	77	—	7.4	+3.0
Trivandrum	81	77	0.1	26.1	+3.1
Vizagapatam	81	77	T	8.5	—3.5

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17-8-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .026 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 77.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.3 degrees 0.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.0 degrees 0.8 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 180 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 36 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

Rain in 24 hours 0.89 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.25 inches

Total rainfall during the year 40.01 inches

Weather remark: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 17-8-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.65 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.64 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

NEW STATUS FOR SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

Adjournment Motion Turned Down In Corporation

An attempt was made to adjourn the Municipal Corporation on Thursday, but it proved futile.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar moved an adjournment motion apparently as a protest against the arrest of the Labour leaders, but it was thrown out by a large majority.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S STATUS

On the motion of Mr. Soonderdas Morarji, Chairman, Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, seconded by Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai, the Corporation approved of the recommendation of the Law Committee to amend the Municipal Act so as to revise the constitution, powers and function of the Schools Committee.

The most important feature of the proposed amendments, as regards the framework of the Act, is that the Schools Committee now takes its place as one of the statutory Municipal authorities and is designated as such under Section 4 of the Act.

By a new Section 69-A it is proposed that the Chairman of the Schools Committee and the Education Officer acting together should be the authority, subject to proper sanctions, for making contracts in all matters relating to the functions of the Schools Committee. The section is modelled upon Section 69, which deals with the power of the Commissioner to make contracts on behalf of the Corporation, and it is to be provided that contracts involving an expenditure exceeding Rs. 500 shall require the previous approval of the Schools Committee.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Section 76-A of the Act, under which the Corporation at the present time appoints a Secretary to the Schools Committee, will be repealed and its place will be taken by a series of new sections to be numbered 76-A to 76-E. These sections will provide for the appointment of an officer to be styled the Education Officer, who will be the Chief Executive Officer of the Schools Committee in all matters relating to Primary Education. He will not only perform the functions hitherto exercised by the Schools Secretary, but subject to delegation of powers by the Schools Committee he will exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers subordinate to the Schools Committee and dispose of all questions relating to pay, privileges and allowances.

While the framing of the budget estimates will rest as heretofore in the Standing Committee, it is to be specially provided that the Schools Committee may submit to the Corporation such representation as they think fit on Budget Estimate 'C' as framed by the Standing Committee.

The extended provisions for Municipal Audit which have recently been introduced into the Act by Bombay Act II of 1938 will apply to the audit of the accounts of the Schools Committee.

Mr. M.V. Donde moved an amendment to send the matter back to the Law Committee to reconsider certain points which he enumerated, but the amendment was thrown out and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation also approved of the recommendation of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee to appoint Mr. V. V. Shaligram, Deputy Accountant, as Chief Accountant in place of Mr. M. R. Tambe, retired.

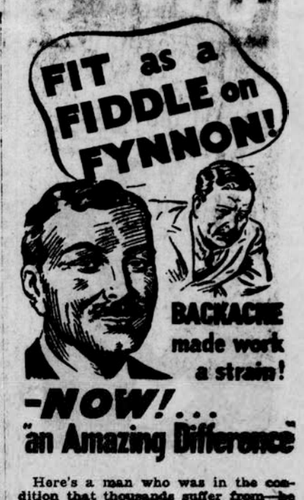
The Corporation adjourned till to-day (Friday).

CATTLE GO ABEGGING FOR A SONG

Plight Of Cattle In Thar Parkar Famine

KARACHI, August 16.

The extent of poverty in the wake of the outbreak of famine conditions in the desert division of Thar Parkar district in Sind owing to the failure of seasonal rains, will be gauged from the report that the poor 'Haris' are offering for sale their animals and cattle at ridiculous prices. For a rupee a horse is being offered. Three cows can be had for Rs. 1-4 only. Similar is the fate of goats and sheep.—United Press.



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Muslim: Rajab 2, 1358.
Parsi: Aspandad 17, 1308.
Hightide: 1-41; 14-01.
Lowtide: 7-38; 20-14.
Sunrise: 6h. 20m.
Sunset: 7h. 5m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Saturday, August 19.

S. S. "Corfu" with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

It is resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroff Association should keep their Hundi and other business closed to-morrow (Saturday), on account of Sthanakvasi Jain Samvatsari.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ending 12th August 1939 was 391; of these 250 were males and 141 females"

MATUNGA GUJARATI SEVA MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal Sjt. Pinakin Trivedi will give a programme of Music to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. at the Asthika Samaj Hall and Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah will preside.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the above Institute Prof. Mahalanobis will speak on "the Place of Statistics in relation to National Planning" at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday) in one of the lecture rooms in the South Wing of the University Buildings.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Telegrams for following places in Syria and Liban now will be accepted at rates and conditions applicable for Turkey; Alexandretto (now renamed Iskenderun) Antioche (now renamed) Antakya Arsouz, Atik, Syrie, Beylan, Bitias, Kirik Khan, Rihanie, Soueidie and Saoukolouk

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association, Mr. Frank Wheatley will deliver a lecture at the Elphinstone High School Hall, to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. on "Voice Production, Public Speaking" and allied subjects, with demonstrations and recitations. After the lecture, time will be allowed for questions

CALCUTTA JOURNAL MUSEUM

Mr. B. C. Bose, Secretary, Journal Museum Committee, Calcutta, CS College Street hereby requests the Managers of all newspapers and magazines, who have not yet arranged for the supply, to send their issues regularly to the Journal Museum (C8, College Street Market, Calcutta) for the free use of the public.

E WARD PRIMARY MUSLIM LEAGUE

The annual general meeting of the "E" Ward Primary Muslim League No. 4 was held under the Presidentship of Mr. Allaha Bakhsh Yusufi, at the Khilafat House on Monday when the following office-bearers were elected for the year 1939-40:—President: Mr. Allaha Bakhsh Yusufi, Hon. Secretary: Gulam Jilani Khasmiri, Asst. Secretary: Abdul Ghani

KARNATAKA VIDYARTHI SANGHA, BOMBAY

The following office-bearers were elected for the year 1939-40:—

Messrs. N. G. Puthran and G. R. Kanchan Presidents; P. S. Shetty and K. C. Suvarna Secretaries, R. K. Suvarna and M. K. Salian Treasurers, D. P. Puthran, S. S. Shetty, B. T. Kerkaera, R. B. Salian, C. D. Kotian, L. B. Salian, K. K. Kotian, N. P. Maindon, C. K. Puthran Committee members.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

The Secretary, B. C. A. A. writes:—

In a meeting of the Managing Committee held on 13th August 1939, the following office-bearers have been appointed for the year 1939-40:—

President: Mr. Shivaram Raghoba Prabhu; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Shankar Appa Sakari and Much Kundappa Kupasta; Treasurers Messrs. Wasudev Keshav and Co.; Secretaries: Messrs. Hari Ganesh Prabhu Salgaokar and Anant Ghanashyam Shetye Asgaokar.

The changed address of the above Association is as follows:— C/o Hari Ganesh Prabhu, Secretary, the Bombay Commission Agents' Association, Peerbhoy Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay No. 2.

Amusements Of The Day

METRO— "Sergeant Madden." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Naughty, But Nice" Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EROS—"The Sun Never Sets." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Jesse James." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m
CAPITOL—"Mera Lall." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Brandiki Botal." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p m.
PATHE—"Pygmalion." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p m.
WEST END—"My Eyes." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sapera." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON — "Punjab Mail." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Raja Shriyal". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
PLAZA——"Bari-Didi." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Saint in London." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

MASTER'S LIABILITY FOR SERVANT'S OFFENCE

Appeal In Abkari Act Case

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court dismissed the revisional application filed by Govindbhai Lallubhai against the sentence of a fine of Rs. 105 imposed on him by the Honorary Second Class Magistrate of Anand (Kaira District) for an offence under the Abkari Act.

On April 26, 1938, an Excise Inspector searched the field belonging to the appellant's family and seized certain incriminating articles which were found buried in the middle of the standing crop.

The appellant's explanation was that these articles as well as other articles for the manufacture of illicit liquor, hidden in the field, belonged to his servant, Lalu Khoda.

Lalu and the appellant were charged with possession of illicit liquor and of articles for its manufacture. The Honorary Second Class Magistrate of Anand sentenced the appellant to pay a fine of Rs. 105, relying on the presumption of his guilt under the Abkari Act.

Govindbhai appealed unsuccessfully in turn to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kaira and the Sessions Judge, Kaira He then approached the High Court.

In dismissing the appellant's application, their Lordships observed that on the findings of the fact, Lalu was a servant of the family of which the appellant was a member and that he had kept illicit articles buried to the knowledge of the appellant.

The Magistrate was therefore justified in presuming that Lalu had kept those articles on behalf of the appellant amongst others and to his knowledge.

Sitaram Mills Boycott Limbdi Cotton

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Limbdi Raj Praja Mandal wired to Sitaram Mills Trichur not to accept boycotted Limbdi Cotton. The Managing Agents of the Mills sent the following reply to the Praja Mandal:—

"In confirming receipt of the above telegram, we are to say that we are not purchasing any Limbdi cotton, and agreeably to your desire, shall not purchase any in future, till normal conditions are restored in the Limbdi State."

SUBURBAN STUDENTS' UNION.

Secretary S. S. U., writes:

The last date for enrolment of members of the Suburban Students Union is approaching very near which is 31st August 1939. The election for the new executive will take place in September. Members seeking seats in the Executive should send their nomination papers, duly proposed and seconded, to the Secretary Suburban Students' Union, Santa Cruz on or before 7th September, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT FOR TODDY-TAPPERS

Sugar Companies' Offer To Bombay Govt.

Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

In response to a recent circular of Government, two of the sugar companies operating in the Province of Bombay have agreed to provide employment to toddy tappers or others who have been thrown out of employment owing to the enforcement of Prohibition in the City of Bombay, and other areas.

The Ravalgaon Sugar Farm, Ltd., (Nasik District) can absorb about 400 to 500 workmen of both sexes from the middle of September to the end of April during the harvesting season. They will have to do the harvesting of cane, make it ready for crushing in the mill, load the wagons, and other agricultural operations. The wages will be at about as. 6 to as. 7 a day for a male worker and about as. 3 to as. 4 for a female worker.

The Belvandi Sugar Farm, Ltd., proposed to engage a number of skilled and unskilled labourers in the company's factory and farm at Belvandi (Ahmednagar District). The skilled workers in the factory are paid Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 a month, fitter coolies as. 6 to as. 8 a day, trained men at plantation operations as. 8 to as. 14 a day, and trained coolies watering crops as. 6 to as. 7 a day. Untrained labour is paid at about as. 5 a day for men and as. 3 for women.

Those who wish to take advantage of the offer given by the abovementioned companies, should keep themselves in touch with the Employment Officer, Old Custom House, Bombay.

Burmah Petroleum Shareholders' Informal Meeting

BOMBAY.

An informal meeting of the shareholders of the British Burmah Petroleum Company Ltd., was held this evening, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff presiding. Mr. M. A. J. Noble one of the Directors of the Company read the speech which had been delivered by Mr. Trevor F. D. Rose, Chairman of the Board of Directors at the Company's meeting in London on July 10, 1939. The shareholders raised several questions some of which were answered by Mr. Noble who promised to forward the remaining questions to London, for obtaining proper answers.

CORPORATION MEETING TO-DAY.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held to-day Friday at 3-40.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).

St. Peter's Church, Bandra, the construction of which was taken up in 1938 is now receiving finishing touches. The building is a gigantic structure, built on the ultra modern style and I understand, has cost something near three lakhs of rupees

This church will be 'en fete' on Sunday, when a programme of organ and song recital has been specially arranged. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay will be present.

The programme is fixed for six o'clock in the newly completed Church. No less than seventeen items will be gone through.

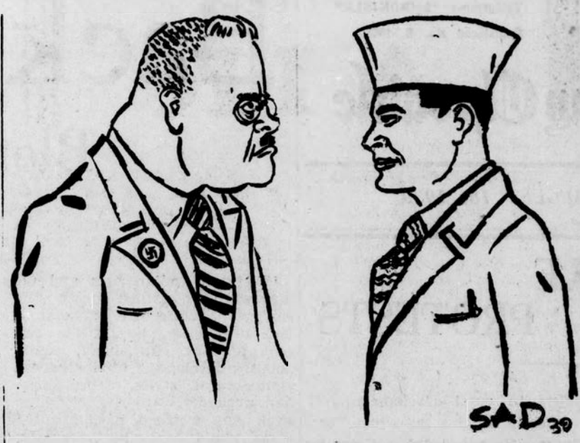
The programme will be based mostly on choral pieces to be rendered by over a hundred voices. Four of these pieces will be played by Rev. Fr. J. Arxe, S.J., of the Parel Seminary.

As the purpose is to meet the cost of a new organ, donations are invited. Special seats will be reserved for donors at the recital, while others will be charged Rs. 1-8.

SANTA CRUZ PROHIBITION COMMITTEE

The Santa Cruz Congress Committee has organised a Prohibition Committee. The Secretary, Mr. Miranda, is making every effort to impress on the people of the Suburbs the evils of drink.

He has at his disposal several films which he expects to exhibit on the screen of some Suburban Cinemas.



THE GERMAN: "Our Consul-General demanded the withdrawal of the film "Confessions of a Nazi Spy in India..."
THE INDIAN: "What of the withdrawal of the Nazi spies in India first?"

Miss Jaykumari Devi, who won the highest award in the All-India Music Conference held at Allahabad in 1937, is considered to be one of the best exponents of the Kathak dances. She is giving performance to-night (Friday) at the West End Cinema in aid of the Jaffar Suleman Muslim Students' Hostel.

Pandit Upadhye Who Started Institute Of Astrology Dead

The "Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Pandit Ramrao Upadhye, a well-known Astrologer of Bombay, which occurred yesterday in Sardar Graha.

Pandit Ramrao who was a Govment pensioner. The Golden Jubilee of his Astrological hobby was celebrated only last year by his admirers and well-wishers.

He was responsible for establishing 'The Indian Institute of Astrology and Samudrik' started for fostering these Sciences.

DAWA BAZAR SERVANTS ASSOCIATION (EDUCATION BOARD)

Under the auspices of the above association, Free Night Classes are conducted regularly every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at the Liberty School (Kalbadevi Road), from 9-30 p.m to 10-30 p.m.

Primary, Middle and Basic English classes will now be separately conducted, and arrangement is also made for reading and translating selected passages from the daily "Free Press" and the "Bombay Chronicle" papers once every week.

The benefit of the said classes is also extended to the dependents of the Dawa Bazar Workers So, new applicants are requested to attend the classes to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. the Dawa Bazar Merchants concerned are requested to give all possible accommodation to their employees who wish to attend the classes.

"REVERSED CHARGE CALLS"

Trunk Telephone Facilities For Papers

The D. G. of Posts and Telegraphs in a press note says:—

Newspaper representatives have often occasion to use the Public Call Office telephone for the purpose of making trunk calls to their Head Offices. Under the ordinary rules they are required to pay the charges for such calls in advance before they can use the telephone, which is not always very convenient to them. The Posts and Telegraphs Department had for some time been considering the introduction of a facility which would make it possible for newspaper representatives to make trunk calls from Public Call Offices to the Head Offices of their newspapers without prepayment of the charges which would afterwards be recovered from the newspaper concerned instead of the callers. They have now decided to introduce the facility of 'Reversed Charge Calls' which makes this possible.

FACILITIES FOR PAPERS

Newspapers wishing to avail of this facility will apply to the Accounts Officer, Telephone Revenue, Delhi, for the issue of a Card of Authority in the name of any of their representatives. On the production of this Card the Public Call Office attendant will permit the holder to make trunk calls to the telephone number of the newspaper without payment of any charge, such charges being afterwards recovered on bills preferred against the newspaper concerned instead of the caller. Newspapers applying for the facility will be required to furnish a deposit of Rs. 100 to the Accounts Officer, Telephone Revenue, Delhi. A fee of Re. 1 will be charged for each Card issued or renewed; the renewal being required after one year of the issue of the Card.

Large business concerns might also find the facility of some use for their travelling agents.

Government Canteen In Labour Area

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Government is conducting a Labour Welfare Centre at De Lisle Road, near the B. D. D. Cement Chawls, where the Industrial Labour predominantly resides. About 2,000 persons daily take advantage of the various Welfare Activities organised at the Centre. For the purpose of giving healthy refreshments to the Working Class people at cheap rates an arrangement is made for a Canteen near the Welfare Centre. Mr. Gokhale, Labour Officer, Millowners' Association, on Wednesday evening performed the opening ceremony of the Canteen. He explained in plain words the beneficial effects of healthy refreshments and expressed a hope that the workers of the locality will patronise the Canteen in such large numbers as would compel the Government to open a bigger Canteen than the one now opened. Mr Gupta of Navajeevan Sangh thanked and garlanded Mr. Gokhale.

Absence Of Rain At Barsi

(From Our Correspondent)

BARSI, August 13.

Weather continues to be warm and sultry. Sky is occasionally clouded but clouds are driven away by winds. There is no rain for the last four weeks or so. If rains hold off for another week crops are likely to fail. Prices of fodder and Jowar are rising.

Three more villages in the Taluka are affected with cholera.

The Barsi Radical Committee is observing National Week from yesterday.

Over 1,000 mill-workers of Barsi have become members of the Red Flag Union.

Morning Beauty begins at night!

"A screen actress cannot *afford* to have a complexion that's less than perfect," writes Miss Gey Myring. Yet *every* woman can have a glorious skin if she will only remember that Nature made her skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin, became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath. If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle are choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. Each night gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin, while you sleep, and leaving the lighter-coloured, beautiful young skin clear and unimpaired. But be sure to ask your chemist, store or bazaar for pure Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat). No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

Mercolized Wax

DANCE CHAMPIONSHIP AT GREENS

A Gala Night

Greens was packed to capacity on Wednesday night for the semi-finals of the biggest and most successful dance championship ever held in Bombay. Spasmodic showers of rain and lack of stronger drinks did not seem to have deterred any from crowding there, in fact, it was one of the biggest crowds Greens has had for some time, and still the function proved an unqualified success, and one may confidently expect that, if the management of Greens continues putting on attractive features like this, they will make a success of it, prohibition or, no prohibition.

The Ballroom Championship was organised by Pat Sykes and Andrew, of whose competency and impartiality there can be no suspicion or doubt at all, and this confidence of the public in them drew an extraordinarily large number of entries in both the novices and in the open events.

The open events were particularly well contested, the best dancers in Bombay, including prize-winners and champions of the past being entrants. The decision of the judges, Pat Sykes, Andrew and Reubens, proved acceptable to all.

The Waltz was exceedingly well done by both novices and in the open event, the technique reaching a high standard, and the variations being correctly executed. A certain amount of hesitation was visible in the Quickstep due to the rather slippery floor, but in quality it ranked next to the Waltz. The Tango was beautifully and gracefully rendered by some, and indifferently by others, but clearly the standard of the Tango in Bombay is on the upward direction. The least effective was the Slow Foxtrot, both in technique and variations, the main reason of its indifferent execution being the lack of opportunity for practice, as on crowded floors there is hardly space to do anything but a kind of rhythm dance so commonly seen everywhere.

The finals of the competition at the Taj on Tuesday, the 22nd promise to be very interesting and attractive and the organisers deserve unstinted appreciation for successfully arranging the competition.

The winners of the heats on Wednesday are as follows:—

Dr. N. Mehta and Mrs. Maneckji; Mr. and Mrs. Lynn; Mr. Myers and Miss Mason; Mr. C. Patuck and Mrs. Marzban; Mr. R. Mulla Feroze and Mrs. Karaka; Mr. Leverett and Mrs. Bandains; Mr. M. Bhiwandiwala and Miss Dorabji; Mr. and Mrs. S. Nariman; Mr. D. Judah and Miss Stewart; Mr. S. Abraham and Miss J. Richardson; Mr. R. Abraham and Miss N. Gillespie.

MULTAN, Aug. 16.—The Working Committee of the City Congress Committee has requested all Municipal Commissioners to help the Congress with men and money on the occasion of the coming Punjab Provincial Political Conference.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1939

UNREASONABLE PROTESTS

People seldom like to pay taxes and the landlords and others who met at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday to protest against the new taxes of the Bombay Government are no exception to this rule. Nor do they represent the people of Bombay. What is most remarkable in this connection is that about 200 property-owners of Bombay have issued a statement dissociating themselves from the conveners of the above meeting. And about the property tax they say: "We want emphatically to record our view that in the interests of prohibition, which would benefit the poor in the city so largely, it is the duty of the property owners to bear their share of the burden, which our popular Government, in pursuance of their beneficent policy, have invited us to bear." We are confident that this sensible view is shared by many other property owners.

Not Convincing

The Speakers at Wednesday's meeting were many and included some prominent men of the city, but they had nothing new or convincing to say against the new taxes. One is not much impressed by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's complaint that Bombay City is already too heavily taxed to be able to bear any additional burden. For, it has been pointed out again and again that the Property Tax only replaces the tax on liquor and is no additional burden. Moreover, the new tax is paid by persons who are happily in a position to pay it. Sir Chimanlal objects to the Sales Tax on cloth on the ground that it will have to be paid by the poor villagers. But as the tax is meant to finance rural development, the villagers will be amply rewarded for their sacrifice and many villagers will be in a position to spin and weave their own cloth. Sir Chimanlal, we hope, does not object to rural development. If he has in mind a tax which can finance it but which will not be paid by the poor villager, Government would be but too glad to consider it. As regards the fear entertained by several Speakers that the Property Tax would ruin the building industry in the city it is groundless. Prohibition will enable many poor people to live in better dwellings paying a little more rent. The rich people to whom the tax will be shifted are not likely to cut down their expenditure on rent unduly. The building industry in a congested city like Bombay, being partially monopolistic, is more paying than many other investments and will continue to attract capital into it.

A Privilege

The only reasonable point made out at the meeting was that unless due concessions were given the Property Tax would hit hard poor property owners and charity trusts owning property. But Government have already remitted the tax in respect of properties which are assessed in Bombay city at below Rs. 500 and outside the city at below Rs. 200. And it is estimated that out of the 38,000 properties in the city nearly 10,000 will be entitled to this concession and that the corresponding figures for the suburbs are 19,559 and 9,592. Moreover, it is understood that Government have decided to give grants to trusts in Bombay and Ahmedabad which are purely of a charitable nature and are constituted for educational and medical relief purposes. Government are doing everything possible to make the new tax burden as equitable as possible, and those who have to bear it may well regard it a privilege to be called upon to finance a great social reform which is bound to make history and for which posterity will be grateful to them.

Alternatives For Britain

The Japanese advance into Kwangtung is admittedly a preliminary to the blockade of Hong-Kong. The invader does not, of course, say so, but he justifies his move on the ground of the necessity of cleaning up the territory of Chinese regulars and guerillas and also because "Chinese Military authorities in co-operation with the British authorities in Hong Kong have established an arms supply route from Hong-Kong to the hinterland of Kwangtung." The British Government have already supplied a plausible justification both for the present move and for the demand that is implicit in the latter statement. For the Tokio formula acknowledges directly Japan's "special requirements" and indirectly her aggression. So far as the Japanese are concerned they are determined to continue with their pressure on Britain and to do to Hong-Kong what they have done to Tientsin. There are, therefore, only two courses open to Mr. Chamberlain: to change what he probably thought was clever statesmanship on his part and make a stand against Japan or to surrender to the latter completely and thoroughly.

Hindustani In Bombay University

It is a pity that Mr. K. T. Shah's resolution on the introduction of Hindustani into the Bombay University curricula was lost in the Senate by the casting vote of the Vice-Chancellor. The casting vote was quite properly cast in favour of "status quo." But it might have been made unnecessary by a majority supporting the resolution, which did not commit the House finally to the teaching of Hindustani but only asked the authorities concerned to consider the feasibility of making it a compulsory subject. The undeniable national importance of the subject was enough to make out a 'prima facie' case for it. The difficulties suggested about text books and the burden of a new subject are not at all unsurmountable. However, considering the conservative nature of the Bombay University, the voting on the resolution is encouraging. The subject must be earnestly pursued by those who realise its importance.

Back Bay Buildings—

Blot On Indian Architecture

By SRIS CHANDRA CHATTERJEE

Lovers of Indian arts and culture will be pained to see the modern architecture in Bombay. This Presidency, up till the advent of the Britishers, continuously developed its indigenous architectural styles, of pre-Christian antiquity, to a very high level. Any civilized nation in the world would be proud to possess the heritage of Ajanta and Ellora Badami and Elephanta, Karle and Pandav Lena, and later on of the Hindu-Moslem styles of Bijapur and Ahmedabad. The structural temple of Ellora, carved out of a living rock, in its stupendous labour as a feat of engineering and in its marvellous artistic skill in sculptured decoration, is considered to be among the most remarkable things made by the hand of man.

Far from developing its glorious indigenous arts to suit modern conditions of economy, utility and sanitation, Bombay has given way to the insidious onslaughts of exotic architectural styles, completely uprooting the pristine culture of the Indian nation as a whole.

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It appears that the architects have had no definite creative ideal to follow. They are aimlessly drifting from one goal to another. Their social, political and artistic lines are in chaotic condition.

Borrowing what is wholesome for us from other people's culture and assimilating it into our own to give it fresh strength and vitality was never, and will never be, antagonistic to our ideals. In fact the remains in Ajanta and Fatehpur Sikri and elsewhere in India bear witness to such eclectic assimilation. All the arts in different climes have been more or less subjected to foreign artistic and cultural influence.

What is dangerous is the grafting of unwholesome or discordant, unassimilable elements into the corpus of our cultural life. A complete surrender to western materialistic culture can never be beneficial to the growth of Indian nation. Such is the pernicious influence of the foreign imperialistic machinery that has silently been working on the Indian mind and soul. It is pure slave mentality, the product of the complete subjugation of Indian culture by a foreign one, that has been responsible for this sorry state of affairs.

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In this age of racial recriminations and social intolerance when in the garb of progress materialism has been threatening to undermine all that human culture has produced in past ages, India's contribution to the evolution of a world-architecture, which is in progress, will both assist and be emblematic of the human family which is now torn by mutual distrust and internal dissensions. It is for India, the cradle of human civilization, to take a prominent part in working out a cultural synthesis worthily representing the fundamental unity of mankind and of all their faiths so as to engender lasting peace and harmony on earth. India's broad, spiritual outlook on life, when it will be reflected and symbolized in the world-architecture of to-morrow, will guide the liberator along the way to the solution of the problems confronting human society which at present are menacing man's very existence.

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India has immense treasure, both material and spiritual, to offer to the International Temple Architecture. Let an Indian architectural renaissance begin in India. It must not neglect to take the fullest advantage of what is best in Western Science and Art, yet it must be rooted on the precious traditions of Indian architecture. In past ages various styles of Indian architecture were evolved to suit the pressing needs of different ages.

It may be recalled that on the eve of the last Science Congress in Calcutta, Sir James Jeans, the President issued a press statement that all the foreign Delegates, without exception, who toured India with him, "were highly impressed and amazed by the beauty and variety of Indian architectural monuments."

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The Back Bay Reclamation and Marine Lines Construction of Bombay could not have impressed those foreign savants here. Rather they might have wondered at the copies of ultra-modern architecture perpetuated in this "Gateway to India" which, undoubtedly, will remain as a monument of the mentality of the present day Indian.

The attention of the Congress Ministry is particularly drawn to the claims of Indian architecture. It is true that Bombay is not the only city in India to neglect Indian architecture—all the modern cities of the country have been aping the West—but considering the importance of this land, where most of the foreigners get the first glimpse of India, as well as its indigenous architectural traditions, Bombay should express the true soul and spirit of India.

(Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee is an eminent architect and an authority on Indian architecture, Mr. Chatterjee has for several years conducted his own private school of Indian Architecture in Calcutta, the working of which has been highly appreciated in Europe and America where he went on lecture and exhibition tours. One leading architect of Hungary has considered him as "one of the greatest living architects of the world." His lantern lectures on Indian art and culture impressed foreign savants to a remarkable degree. The introduction of the Degree course in Architecture in the Calcutta University—the first of its kind in the history of modern Indian University—is one of his noteworthy achievements. Among various important structures, constructed according to his designs in different parts of India, the Lachmi Narayan Temple at New Delhi, opened this year by Mahatma Gandhi, and the planning of the proposed Hindu Temple in London testify to his creative genius.—Editor, "B. C.")

Colonies, Raw Materials And Lebensraum

By J. D. BOYLE

The two main reasons which are constantly being put forward in favour of re-distribution of Colonies are (1) that the possession of colonial territory by a nation which has a large and increasing population allows for the expansion of surplus population, and (2) that on the assumption that colonial territory contains raw materials possession of that territory would so materially benefit the possessor-nation as to give it prosperity and be a positive contribution toward world peace.

Let us examine these two questions separately. As to the first there are endless figures to prove that no nation has ever provided an outlet for its surplus population by the possession of Colonial territory. The official figures of emigration from Great Britain to her colonial empire substantiate this. In 1913 the total number of Germans to be found in all the German Colonial Empire was 20,000, or approximately the same number of Germans as were during the same year resident in Paris. Equally, only one in 20,000 of the annual increment in the German population went to her colonies. Almost all non-self-governing colonial territories are in the tropics and are not, therefore, good outlets for the settlement of surplus European population. Even at present the total European population of all colonial possessions in Tropical Africa is so small that it effectively breaks down the arguments in favour of colonial acquisition. After Germany had been in possession for 25 years of a substantial African empire, the number of Germans who emigrated annually was roughly 1,500. To all her colonies in the world the emigration figure was 4 in a million, and it is interesting to note that now that Germany has no African empire, the figure has increased to 300 in a million.

* * * *

Italians have owned North Eritrea for over fifty years. The climate, altitude, vegetation and population are similar to those in Abyssinia. Yet the last census showed that there were less than 5,000 Italians in the Colony, of which 3,000 lived in the capital and a very considerable proportion were Government officials. Lybia proved equally unsatisfactory. If Italy is able to put into Abyssinia the same proportion of Italians to local population as Great Britain has done in her colonial possessions she will find room for 1,525,000 Italians. It is not emigration, it is not difficulties about raw materials which make populations surplus populations. In 40 years the Japanese colonies have absorbed less than one year's increase in the Japanese population. Economists have declared that there is no known method of computing when the population of any country has reached saturation point. Sir Arthur Salter says that there is no reason why a country should not develop a population as thick upon new ground as in a highly industrialised area and still maintain itself if it can draw freely upon the resources of the rest of the world. As soon as a country starts to export goods she ceases to export people. The best example is America. North American tribes fought for hunting grounds, the only part of their country where they could live. The pressure of population was such that they had to resort to war to maintain themselves. To-day one hundred million American occupy the same area with a standard of living enormously higher than that of those tribes with no difficulties of the sort that those tribes experienced. It is also of interest to note that in the two countries most insistent upon the necessity for more territory into which their population can overflow Government at the same time are offering every possible encouragement to an increase in the birth rate. Finally in 1934 twenty thousand more Britons returned to the United Kingdom than left it for colonial territories

Now, let us turn to the second point. For purposes of argument I have not included foodstuffs in the list of raw materials, partly because in the case of three great Powers who have described themselves as the 'have-nots' they are only to a very small degree dependent upon imported foodstuffs, and partly because these same Powers lay no insistence themselves upon the necessity of colonies for the purpose of supply of foodstuffs.

The first group of raw materials comes under metals namely:—Iron, copper, lead, tin aluminium, manganese, nickel, chromium,

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 4).

Frankly Speaking

Situation Worsens

The Danzig situation has worsened distinctly during the last two days. Frontiers are being closed by both Germany and Poland and there have been incidents of varying degrees of seriousness almost 'en masse.' Then the German Press has already more or less killed the Round Table Conference in advance by declaring very definitely and under the orders of the Nazi authorities that "Germany would consider a conference to discuss the technical details of handing back Danzig, but never a conference to discuss whether it should be handed back." Thirdly, the Berlin correspondent of a Polish paper reports that "Germany will attempt to make Danzig a test of the solidarity and preparedness of the Anglo-Franco-Polish alliance within the next fortnight." And, finally, some German storm-troopers are reported to have invaded—tentatively perhaps—the Polish frontier.

Significant Declaration

It is in the midst of this situation that the London "Times" published its "Peace Front" article hinting at conditions on which the democracies would consent to deal with Germany. This article has now been followed by an Associated Press report from Washington purporting to be President Roosevelt's plan of helping Germany if she becomes peace-minded. The questions which the offer of the "Times" provoked are further emphasized by the American report. Do these offers constitute fundamentally an eve-of-the-war warning to Germany or a bribe to induce Germany to hold fire and enable the democracies apparently to establish peace but really to stage another Munich? The Anglo-American offer is open to both interpretations, but in view of the latest report from Washington, the former is more likely. According to it "After a conference with Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State regarding the Danzig tension the Polish Ambassador, Count Potocki, declared to the Press that any attempt by Germany to incorporate Danzig in the Reich 'would mean war'."

What They Ignore

Zionists, of course, are not satisfied with what they have got in Palestine, not even with the injustice that the White Paper proposes to inflict on the Arabs. They want the country complete and entire for themselves. It is, therefore, natural that Dr. Weizmann, presiding over the Zionist Congress at Geneva, should eloquently condemn British Policy as announced by Mr. MacDonald. While doing so, Dr. Weizmann sought to make a distinction between the Colonial Secretary and the rest of Britain. This is no doubt good tactics. But the whole Zionist attitude ignores two important factors, thereby exposing Zionism. To attack Arab rights—and they are more basic than "basic rights" of Jews—is to invite hostility of the Arab world, a calamity for Palestine jews and a grave danger in the present International circumstances. Secondly, the millions of Jews in Central Europe, not even a faction of whom can be absorbed in Palestine in any case, deserve more urgent attention. Dr. Weizmann should condemn Britain for appeasement of Nazis and threaten boycott on that point.

Cottage Industry Research

Reviewing, only a few days ago, the latest annual report of the All-India Village Industries Association, we particularly commended the silent, pioneer research work carried on by the Association in improving the implements and processes in use in various cottage industries But in view of the vastness of the work we suggested that "the Village Industries Association, Congress Governments and the public should co-operate wholeheartedly in encouraging technical research in the promotion of village industries." We are very happy to learn that the Bombay Government have already decided to establish "an institution to undertake research work into the various problems connected with cottage industries including the improvement of the methods and implements of the existing cottage industries and a study of new industries suitable for adoption in rural areas." And they have also appointed a Committee to consider the details of organising such a research institution in collaboration with a centre for training villagers in cottage industries, proposed to be started soon at Poona. We hope the research institute will start work without any avoidable delay.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Dr. Goebbels' paper "The Angrieff" says: "We do not care a rap about negotiations. We do not dream of abandoning our demands for "Lebensraum". That is true not only for problems which must be solved in Europe but also for our colonial demands. Germany proposes to create true peace in Europe and will not agree to compromises, negotiations or conferences.

—Reuter.

* * * *

The Working Committee of the Forward Bloc has resolved, that mere boycott of the Central Assembly by Congress M.L.A.'s is not an adequate enough protest against the dispatch of Indian troops abroad.

It is, however, a little bit disappointing that it did not go on to call upon the "Leftist" M.L.A.'s to exercise their democratic and anti-Imperialist right and resign on their own.

* * * *

Professor K. T. Shah, the General Secretary of the National Planning Commission, has been invited by the Punjab Government to prepare an industrial plan for their Province.

We hope the Qaid-e-Azam will sharply call the Punjab Premier to his Muslim League senses.

* * * *

We understand that Professor Shah has been approached by the Nepal Government also for the same purpose.

A counter-blast is immediately called for. It is clearly the duty of the League to dispatch its own economic expert to Afghanistan, we mean, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

* * * *

"Mr. Russa Mehta stated that enough had been said and written against prohibition and the property and sales taxes. The time had come when citizens of all communities and stations in life should fight for their rights"—Anglo-Indian report of the C. J. Hall demonstration.

We hope the Muslim League leaders gracing the platform murmured: "Hear, hear".

* * * *

The Chief Whip of the Ministerial Coalition Party in the Bengal Assembly is to receive a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month.

No. You are quite wrong and unjust. If any one deserves a high salary it is a Chief Whip of the Bengal Coalition Party. Why, he keeps the Ministry itself going.

* * * *

The Japanese have started a "clean-up campaign" near Hongkong.

It is expected that Britain will place the port at Japan's disposal enable the latter to satisfy her 'special requirements".

* * * *

HERR HITLER READS THE STARS

"Climax Of His Career In September"

—Headlines.

And the final burst of the shooting star—in November?

* * * *

"There's man outside, sir, that wants to see you about a bill you owe him. He wouldn't give his name."

"What does he look like?"

"He looks like you'd better pay it."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A woman never tires of shopping as long as her hair stays in curl.

A bargain-loving wife is a great drawback to her husband's bank account.

When a man is conceited, that is about the only satisfaction he gets out of life.

If you start on a journey and forget to take an umbrella with you it's a sure sign of rain.

A woman may listen to the advice of her husband, but she invariably does as she pleases just the same.

Man's greatest responsibility on this mundane sphere is woman—and she never lets him forget it, either.

Storm Troopers Invade Poland

Serious Clashes: Several Injured

WARSAW, Aug. 17.

SERIOUS disturbances between Nazi stormtroopers and Polish officials are reported from Beuthen. It is claimed that stormtroopers after insulting Poles invaded the Polish side of the frontier. A scuffle ensued lasting for some time. There were no serious casualties but many minor injuries.

The leader of the Young German Party in Upper Silesia and some sixty members of the party as well as a number of German citizens have been arrested on a charge of espionage.

The leader arrested named Wiesner was a former member of the Polish Senate. A semi-official statement regarding the arrests says that they follow the investigation by the Polish authorities into the affair in which a Polish frontier guard was injured last Thursday and the murder of a Polish policeman on the frontier on August 14. A man named Paul Kaleta, who is alleged to have killed the policeman is among those arrested.

It is added that the statements made by the arrested men have established that an organisation has been created in Silesia with the object of esplonage, creating diversions in Polish territory and collaborating with an organisation abroad.

The same time as arrests were made the Poles closed the entire Upper Silesian frontier. This follows the German action in closing the frontier at Ribnik. The Polish measure will be maintained until the Germans either explain or countermand their order.

It is stated that material seized during enquiries confirmed that information had been circulated across the frontier including sketches of the frontier sectors with details of patrols of frontier guards which would have assisted aggressive acts against the Polish frontier authorities.—Reuter.

YOUNG GERMANS RELEASED

WARSAW, Aug. 17.

It is learned that the leader of the Young German Party in upper Silesia and some other members of the Party have been released.—Reuter.

POLISH FRONTIER CLOSED

BERLIN, Aug. 17.

The German News Agency publishes a newspaper report from Naerischostrau that the Polish frontier with the protectorate of Bohemia and Slovakia has now been closed.—Reuter.

GERMAN CHARGES AGAINST POLAND

BERLIN, Aug. 17.

By closing part of the Upper Silesian frontier near Kattowitz Poland has prevented home 10,000 workers from crossing into Germany to work, states the German News Agency and alleges that the workers' frontier permits were taken and destroyed.

According to other German reports mass arrests are occurring throughout Polish Eastern Upper Silesia. A newspaper reports that a Polish policeman was killed in a scuffle when trying to arrest a man crossing the frontier at Beuthen accompanied by two women.—Reuter.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST POLES

BERLIN, Aug. 17.

Gruesome accounts of anti-German "Terror" which Poland is alleged to have let loose in Upper Silesia fill the front pages of the morning newspapers. Tales brought by refugees over the border are said to have aroused the indignation and alarm of all over German Silesia.

According to the German version, between 900 and 1,000 persons of the German race have been arrested and said to have been herded in concentration camps, where they are ill-treated and the food is uneatable.

In the German accounts no reason is suggested for the Polish measures which are represented as a purely gratuitous mass persecution. A German news agency report from Kattowitz forecasts still worse oppression to come. Anti-German elements are said to have been given arms and so "an appalling terror against the defenceless Germans is to be expected."

The anti-Polish campaign is being worked up along familiar lines towards a stage where Germany must regard it as no longer tolerable and find herself compelled to take action.—Reuter.

Forster To Inspect Black-Guards Parade

DANZIG, Aug. 17

Herr Forster will inspect fifteen hundred Blackguard troops taking part to-morrow night in the first military parade since the recent increase in Danzig's defence forces began. The troops are composed of five rifles, one machine-gun and two anti-tank companies, engineers, signals and lorry detachments.

Herr Forster will hand over a specially dedicated flag to the leader of the parade.—Reuter.

NAZI CONFERENCE AT ZOPPOT

Danzig And East-European Problems On Agenda

BERLIN, August 16.

Nazi law chiefs and experts will hold a conference at Zoppot from August 21 until August 25 to discuss Danzig and other East European problems.

The aim is stated to be to set forth clearly and scientifically political problems of East-Europe, especially, Danzig, and to prove the justice of the attitude of Danzig and the Reich in the current questions.

Representatives from Danzig and the foreign organization of the Nazi Party will also attend. Herr Foerster will open the proceedings and Herr Bohle and Dr. Seyss-Inquart, the Austrian Nazi leader will be among the speakers. —Reuter.

POLISH GUARDS FIRE ON GERMAN JOURNALISTS

Danzig Senate's Protest

PARIS, August 17.

An incident in which Polish frontier guards fired upon a party of German journalists near Tezew on the frontier between Poland and Danzig is reported by a German source but none of the journalists was hit.

Report adds that the Danzig Senate has sent a note of protest to the Polish High Commissioner demanding punishment of the culprits.—Reuter.

POLISH DEFENCE PREPARATIONS

Enrolment Of Experts And Skilled Workmen Begins

WARSAW, August 17.

Registration of experts including skilled workmen of all kinds, especially mechanics and engineers, who may be required for various departments of national defence in the event of a war, began to-day throughout Poland.

All persons between the ages of 16 and 60 will be enrolled.—Reuter.

POLISH REPLY TO HITLER'S MOVE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

After a conference with Mr. Sumner-Welles, Under-Secretary of State regarding Danzig tension, the Polish Ambassador, Count Potocki declared to Press that any attempt by Germany to incorporate Danzig in the Reich "would mean war."—Reuter.

Germans Assault French Officer

Bonnet's Protest To German Government

PARIS, August 16.

M. BONNET HAS PROTESTED TO GERMANY OVER AN INCIDENT ON THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER YESTERDAY IN WHICH GERMANS ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE ILL-TREATED A FRENCH CUSTOMS OFFICER IN FRENCH TERRITORY.

The customs official named Richard halted a German car on the frontier near Heining. Three occupants including two in military uniform emerged and attacked Richard and left him on the ground dazed, after taking his revolver, binoculars, raincoat and cap.

It is supposed the two soldiers were deserters. It is stated that an enquiry has been opened with the support of the German gendarmerie.—Reuter

"PEACE" CONFERENCE CANARD

LONDON, Aug. 17

A rumour very prominent recently is that there exists a plan for a "Four Power Conference" of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy.

The impossibility of such methods of solving the Danzig problem must, it is considered, be patent to all observers. First and foremost, if there were to be such a conference Poland would have to be the principal country represented nor could the U.S.S.R. be omitted.

Regarding the desirability of such a conference the feeling in London is that this is not a matter for the British Government to decide nor one on which it can express its opinion. There is no feeling of nervousness in the present situation.—Reuter.

FRANCE CALM AND UNCONCERNED

PARIS, Aug. 17.

France remains calm and unconcerned in the face of what is regarded as combined military and diplomatic manoeuvres by the Totalitarian Powers. Newspapers point out that while Germany has two million men under arms and Italy one million, rumours of a conference are being sedulously spread in various forms, but they consider that these efforts to weaken the nerves of the democracies are destined for failure.—Reuter.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at three per cent. per annum.

CZECH STUDENTS IN PERSECUTION OF JEWS

Violent Anti-Jew Demonstration In Moravia

PRAGUE, Aug. 16.

Serious anti-Jewish demonstrations have occurred in the past 24 hours at Brno, the capital of Moravia

Czech students and others belonging to extreme nationalist movements paraded the streets shouting anti-Jewish slogans for expelling Jews from restaurants and cafes. Several Jews were severely beaten.

The demonstrations culminated in the storming of the principal cafe in Brno where furniture was smashed and Jews driven out.—Reuter.

COUNT CSAKY'S VISIT PURELY PRIVATE

BERLIN, August 16

Political circles assert that Count Csaky's visit is purely private and rumours that Hungary recently rejected the twenty-two-point plan which Germany offered her lack of confirmation.

Count Csaky is staying at Salzburg until Friday and it is possible Herr Hitler will meet him at the Salzburg festival, which Count Csaky and Dr. Frick visited this evening.—Reuter.

BHOPAL SUBJECTS' MANY GRIEVANCES

Mr. Abdul Hamid, Bhopal State People's Conference Committee, writes:—

The local Committee of the Bhopal State People's Conference, convened a public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Kuddus Shabai, President of Shahjehanabad Local Committee.

In spite of heavy rainfall thousands of citizens of Bhopal flocked together in the meeting place and did not move from their seats and followed the proceedings of the meeting.

First of all "Inquilab Zindabad" was sung by a group of local Socialists and a condolence resolution on the death of a local literary and political leader, Mian Mohamad Manhdi was passed in silence of the standing audience.

The grievances against Municipal Board for supplying unfiltered water, Department of Commerce and Industries for not checking the export of grain, Unemployment Committee for non-fulfilment of the proposal for providing the masses with a minimum 'Guzara," were dwelt on by Mr. Shakar Ali Khan and Mr. Chitur Narain Malviya, President, Bhopal State People's Conference.

America's Terms For Helping Germany

Nazi Power Must First Stand For Peace Before Credits Are Extended

NEW YORK, August 16.

IF FAVOURABLE TIME COMES, THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS READY TO USE HER ECONOMIC MEANS—INCLUDING THE EXTENSION OF CREDITS TO GERMANY—TO PROMOTE ITS OWN CONCEPTION OF SOLID PEACE, ACCORDING TO AN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT FROM WASHINGTON.

It says that an usually reliable source reveals when or if Germany becomes inclined towards permanent "appeasement", President Roosevelt has it in his mind to offer, firstly, credits to enable Germany to buy abroad and secondly, access to American supplies of commodities such as wheat and cotton at subsidised export prices and probably on credit.

Germany in return will have to agree to progressive disarmament proportionately to disarmament agreed to by other nations and take steps to abolish her system of autarchy and trading on barter basis. As a safeguard, credits would be advanced to Germany in instalments and could be stopped any time if Germany failed to keep to her part of the agreement.—Reuter.

"Prepared To Meet Any Challenge": 80 Recruiting Centres Opened In Warsaw

WARSAW, Aug. 16.

EIGHTY RECRUITING CENTRES HAVE BEEN OPENED IN WARSAW ALONE AND THE RESPONSE ON THE OPENING DAY IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN VERY LARGE.

After reviewing the troops at Vilna, President Moscicki declared that the Polish Army was filled with the spirit of Marshal Pilsudski and would accept any challenge and resist all forms of pressure.

Anti-Polish incidents continue to be reported from Frontier, for example, the directors of the Polish school at Jandorff are reported to have been ordered to leave the Reich within six weeks and Germanic citizens of Polish race in Western Silesia are said to have been ordered to surrender their passports.—Reuter.

61 Communists Arrested

MADRID, Aug. 17.

The president and sixty members of the Central Council of the Communist Party have been arrested.—Reuter.

Reward For Civil War Heroes

MADRID, Aug. 17.

A Franco decree announces that General Asensio, who distinguished himself in the Civil War has been appointed High Commissioner of Spanish Morocco.

General Miguel Poxo has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Moroccan Forces and Major-General Kindelan in general command of the Balearic Islands.—Reuter.

Madrid To Release French Prisoners

MADRID, Aug. 17.

Government has informed the French Embassy that all French prisoners of war will be liberated shortly.—Reuter.

Party Leaders Kept Informed?

SIMLA, August 17

The Associated Press learns that all party leaders of the Central Assembly were informed of the proposed troop movements. The only leader who happened to be in Simla at the time was personally informed by the Viceroy.

Confidential communications were made as from the Viceroy to the remaining party leaders through the Governors of the provinces in which they happened to be. This was done in advance of any embarkation of troops and in advance of any official release of information on the subject.—A.P.

JUSTICE CASSELS' DIRECTIONS

Tientsin "Habeas Corpus" Case

LONDON, Aug. 17

After hearing the 'ex parte' application on behalf of the four Chinese prisoners in Tientsin Mr. Justice Cassels in Chambers today gave leave for the issue of a summons for a writ of 'Habeas Corpus' to be returned on Tuesday and directed to the Foreign Secretary, the Consul-General in Tientsin, the Chairman of the British Municipal Council and the gaoler of the British prison in Tientsin.—Reuter

NOT RESULT OF JAPANESE BOMBING

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17.

The fire which destroyed two British ships at Ichang was not the result of Japanese bombing, states a Japanese Note in reply to the British protest. The reply denies that the Asiatic Petroleum Company's property was hit.

It adds: "It is presumed that if any fire had occurred it must have been owing to some cause unconnected with Japanese bombing."

A Japanese army spokesmen at a press conference said: "The cause of the fire was most mysterious."

Asked whether the Japanese disclaimer precluded compensation for the loss of the ships, the spokesmen replied in the affirmative.—Reuter.

MOVEMENT OF BR. GUNBOATS

HONGKONG, Aug. 17

It is learned that British gunboats "Cicala" and "Moth" are proceeding to Mirs Bay and Deep Bay respectively. The Bays flank opposite sides of Kowloon Peninsula.—Reuter.

NO BLOCKADE OF HONGKONG

TOKYO, Aug. 17

An Admiralty spokesman stated that the Japanese Navy did not plan a blockade of Hongkong and said "there is no necessity of such action and the Japanese Navy has no intention of provoking fresh international complications with a friendly foreign power."—Reuter.

NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY

Celebrations Id:vt Ilha

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The 54th birthday of H. E. H. the Nizam was celebrated with great eclat and rejoicings by the Hyderabad merchants and other leading Hyderabadis in Bombay on Thursday evening. About four hundred poor people and orphans were fed in the afternoon.

Refusal Of Bail To Labour Leaders

Adjournment Motion Ruled Out Of Order In B. P. C. C.

THE echo of the sensational arrests of prominent labour leaders in the city and refusal of bail to them was heard at the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Thursday evening when Dr. G. Adhikari sought permission to move a motion of adjournment to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the refusal of bail to the labour leaders who were under arrest.

MOTION RULED OUT

Dr. Adhikari in moving the adjournment referred to the serious situation that had arisen as a result of the arrest of prominent leaders of labour. He said that the position was, indeed, very serious and proceeded to refer to the situation. But before he could proceed Mr. S. K. Patil raised a point of order on two counts. In the first place he contended that the B.P.C.C. could not discuss the matter as it was not responsible for the arrest. Secondly he stated that the matter was sub-judice and as such it would be improper for the B.P.C.C. to discuss the question.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who presided, ruled the motion out of order on the ground that the subject matter of the motion was sub-judice.

CONGRESS ACCOUNTS.

The following resolutions were adopted regarding audit and fixing the Financial year of the B.P.C.C. and subordinate committees: "Resolved that the inspection and audit of the accounts of the B.P.C.C., D.C.C.'s and other subordinate committees whose accounts are so inspected and audited shall contribute Rs. 50 per annum towards the emoluments to be paid to the auditors." "Resolved that the current financial year of the B.P.C.C. as also of the various D.C.C.'s be brought to a close on 30th September 1939, and that the Financial year for every year thereafter of the B.P.C.C. and of the D.C.C.'s and other subordinate committees be as from 1st October to 30th September."

The above resolutions were passed.

An amendment to the audit resolution by Mr. Madan Shetty that the portion relating to the contribution from D.C.C.'s should be deleted was lost.

The question of organising separate volunteer corps by the District Congress Committees was then considered. It was resolved that while the District Committees were free to organise their own volunteer corps, the uniform, training etc. of such Volunteer Corps should conform to those of the Bombay Seva Dal which is organised by the B.P.C.C.

"NO CHANCE GIVEN TO EXPRESS HIS VIEWS"

Dr. Adhikari On His Motion In B. P. C. C.

Dr. Adhikari in a statement regarding the adjournment motion he moved in the B.P.C.C., about the arrest of Labour leaders in connection with the Phoenix Mill lock-out said, that the move was because of the grave situation that had arisen. It was a matter of urgent public importance. The trouble in regard to the Phoenix Mill was not he said, going to be solved through arrests. On the other hand, the situation was likely to get worse. The Labour leaders who were leading the workers were responsible men and were the only people who had a control over the workers. Besides the Criminal Law Amendment Act, "the legacy of the C. D. days" was brought into action to make the offences non-bailable.

He wanted to draw the attention of the B.P.C.C. to the grave situation that had arisen, but his point of view was not given a chance of expression in the B.P.C.C.

Mrs. Dange Released On Bail: Others Remanded To Police Custody

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. S. A Dange, General Secretary, Mrs. Usha Dange, Messrs. Mirajkar and Patkar, Jt. Secretaries of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union were arrested by the City C. I. D. Police at about 1 p.m. yesterday. Two more office-bearers of the same union, namely Mesrs. Bhogle and Bhise were also arrested.

It appears that they were taking rest at their respective places when the police called on all the persons simultaneously and put them under arrest.

One of the arrested persons was returning home when he was arrested by the police in the tram he was going by.

All the first four persons named were taken to the C.I.D. Head office.

Messrs. Navalkar and Kawle effected the arrests.

The six labour leaders arrested on Thursday afternoon were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a remand application.

Except Mrs. Dange, all the accused were directed to be remanded to custody, while Mrs. Dange was allowed bail in a sum of Rs. 300 on condition that she would not participate in labour activities till the disposal of the case. Mr. K. F Nariman, with Messrs. Chari, Deshpande and Joshi appeared for the accused.

Mr. Nariman, opposing the remand application stated that no specific charges had been preferred against the accused and the application for remand seemed to him to be an essay on labour strike. He characterised the application as most extraordinary.

Mr. Pettigara, Public Prosecutor maintained that the charges had been specified in the warrant and there was nothing extraordinary about the application. He added that the accused were arrested under Sections 117, 341 and 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

"NO OFFENCE DISCLOSED"

Mr. Nariman held that no offence had been disclosed in the application except that they were connected with the alleged trouble in the Phoenix Mill. There was nothing specific and definite in the application. He therefore thought that it was not a 'bona fide' application, and the object of the police in arresting the accused was only to break the labour movement and to coerce the workers into submission.

Mr. Pettigara observed that he had to oppose the application for bail.

The Magistrate directed Mrs. Dange to be released on a bail of Rs. 300—Rs. 150 to be deposited. The remaining accused were remanded to custody for a fortnight.

Text Of Sections

The Labour leaders have been arrested under sections 117, 314, 506, I.P.C.

According to Section 117, "whoever abets the commission of an offence by the public generally or by any member or class of persons exceeding 10, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both.

Section 341 reads "whoever wrongfully restrains any person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both.

According to Section 506, "whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both; and if the threat be to cause death or grievous hurt or to cause the destruction of any property by fire or to cause an offence punishable with death or transportation or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years or with fine or with both.

PATNA, Aug. 17.—Mrs. Rajbansi Devi, wife of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has been elected President of the Child Welfare and Maternity Centre, Chapra.—United Press.

Bombay Assembly

Rental Value Or Profits Of Agriculture?

FORMER TO REMAIN BASIS OF ASSESSMENT

Jamnadas Mehta's Amendment Defeated: Time Limit Demanded For Resettlements

(FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE).

POONA: August 17.

The major portion of the Bombay Assembly's sitting to-day was occupied by the discussion whether the assessment of Land Revenue should be based on agricultural income as sought by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment, or on Rental Value, as laid down in the Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code, which came for consideration before the House.

The Clause regarding the definition of the Rental Value was passed by the House.

In the course of discussion Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wanted the whole Land Revenue Code to be revolutionised. He raked up statements and conclusions arrived at the Judicial Inquiry into the Second Revision Settlement of Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas, and the Government Inquiry Committee's Report in 1926.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition wanted either the Government should accept amendment or withdraw the bill. "The country has been waiting all these years that the land revenue code will be used for the relief of that unfortunate man the peasant, he said.

Rao Bahadur Chitale opposing the amendment stated that nothing of the kind was suggested by Mr. Mehta in his White Paper. He was responsible then, now he was irresponsible, just as the Congress had now become responsible from an irresponsible position.

Mr. Mehta intervening, said "you are irresponsible."

"Don't interrupt me; that is my view" flared up the Rao Bahadur, one of the oldest members of the House.

QUESTION TO DEHLAVI

Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister agreed that the basis was ideal, but impractical. The basis of assessment on agricultural profit was difficult to define.

Citing the Bardoli Committee report, he said "Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in his final argument maintained that the data proved that profits of agriculture are non-existent" even the Government inquiry of 1926 regarded such a basis as a nebulous thing.

With regard to the Leader of the Opposition, the Minister asked if the bill was withdrawn and the present state of things was to continue, what would happen to his own constituency of Surat and Rander, many parts which were overassessed.

The Minister in reply to the Opposition drew attention to the kind of speeches made, and that too after he had made it clear when he first introduced the bill last session that in the circumstances, they could not do more than what they had proposed at present. He thought there was a laboured attempt to run him down or to make him walk into a trap.

Reading extracts from Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's observation on the matter during the 'Interim regime' he asserted that Mr. Mehta at that time took the rental value as the basis, and he had known all the facts and data which he advanced now.

MEHTA'S BOAST

Mr. Mehta denied that he suggested such a basis and said, amidst laughter, that even in that 'desperate period' as the Minister chose to describe, he had advanced hundred percent, while the Congress had advanced now only five percent after two years.

The Minister retorted "mere denial and assertion cannot serve any purpose", and he invited the verdict of an impartial tribunal.

The amendment was lost, 29 voting for and 63 against.

DHELAVI'S SURPRISING REQUEST

The Leader of the Opposition sought by an amendment that the Provincial Government should direct fresh settlement of the land revenue of the province within one year of the passing of this Act.

The Minister was surprised at an administrator making such a suggestion, as not less than 180 settlement officers would be required for the same. He said it was physically impossible for him to do so, but assured that fresh settlement would be done within three to five years.

This was the signal for fresh amendments, and discussion over them was not over, when the House rose for the day.

The slow progress made by the House indicates that it will take another two days to dispose off the amendments, and by the time the bill is finished and the Tenancy Legislation will be taken up. Another 500 amendments, over 400 of which have already poured in will have to be grappled.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

That the land assessment should be based on 'profits of agriculture' and not on 'rental value' was urged by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta when he resumed his speech on his amendment to a sub-clause in the clause dealing with assessment and settlement of land revenue of agricultural land, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day.

Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, the Speaker presided.

There was no question list to-day and the House proceeded with the discussion of the second reading of the Bill to Amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code. 1879.

NEW CLAUSE SUGGESTED.

Mr. Jamnadas' amendment sought the deletion of the "rental value" sub-clause to be substituted by the following:—

"Profits of agriculture" means the amount of surplus remaining with the agriculturist after all the expenses of agriculture including the wages of the agriculturist for his labour on the land are allowed for and deducted from the gross produce of the land"

Commending his amendment to the acceptance of the House Mr. Jamnadas urged that assessment should be based only on the net profits. The bill under discussion failed to solve the problem inasmuch as the land revenue would have to be continued to be paid as at present from the wages of the agriculturists and their families

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 1).

Today's Strange Story Of Real People

Modern King Offers Whole Kingdom For Sale

By VINCENT TOWNE

When he ascended the throne, at the age of 18, Ludwig of Bavaria was acclaimed as the handsomest man in all Europe. Being a dashing figure, he was popular with his people. He was known as a young man of deep intellect and had a decided genius for music and architecture. When, following the Franco-Prussian War, the German States united in the one empire, it was the eloquent young Ludwig who made the address offering William of Prussia the imperial crown. It was Ludwig also who became the champion of the great composer, Wagner, when he was being hounded through Europe and branded as an anarchist, and Wagner, as a return for the young king's favour, depicted that ruler as Parsifal in his great opera of that title.

Ludwig had not long enjoyed his reign when evidences of hereditary insanity began to show themselves in his behaviour. He became surprisingly extravagant, borrowing millions of dollars with which to build new castles and palaces. Among those who made him such loans were Queen Isabella of Spain and the Khedive of Egypt. He sent emissaries also to the rulers of Austria, Brazil, Persia and Sweden, attempting to borrow large sums from them. He surrounded himself with luxury that almost beggars description. At the door of his private apartments was a solid silver, fruit-laden palm tree eight feet high under which crouched a horrible dragon.

Ludwig acquired a morbid horror of daylight. After wandering about all night he would retire at daybreak to an artificially darkened apartment and there remain in bed until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The ceilings of his bedchambers were painted dark blue and studded with pieces of glass cut to represent the moon and stars. Artificial palm trees shaded his bed and the apartment was cooled by an artificial waterfall. During the night his castle, Neuschwannstein, was lighted by 8,000 wax candles, kept burning at a nightly cost of more than dollars 1,000.

Thus an ancestral taint of insanity in the royal family began to manifest itself, and it was recalled that Ludwig had had a maniacal outburst at the age of strangling his young brother Otto, who succeeded him on the throne who also became insane and who died only a few years ago.

Ludwig's chief monomania concerned Louis XIV of France, on the anniversary of whose birth he would sit down to dinner with a marble bust of the grande monarque and to this piece of sculpture he would make extravagant toasts and speeches. During these celebrations he would dress as Louis the Grand himself. One of

He would make extravagant speeches to the bust of Louis XIV.

12, when he was once interrupted in the act of gradually the rules of his castle was that every one passing the portrait of Queen Marie Antoinette should prostrate himself before it, and to such a height rose his delirium of grandeur that he required all servants waiting on him at the table to hand him his food while on their knees and without daring to look up at him on pain of being kicked or having their ears boxed.

Conceiving the idea of selling Bavaria and purchasing a kingdom where his reign might be absolute, Ludwig dispatched the director of the Bavarian archives, Dr. Loehr, to the Canary Islands, Greek Archipelago, Crete, Cyprus and the Levant in search of a stronghold where his majesty's sway might be unrestrained during the rest of his life, and the unfortunate Dr. Loehr had to go about on this quixotic mission or suffer ruin.

By Ludwig's command operas cocked over one ear, playing blind man's buff with a group of stable boys. Complaining of terrible pains in his head, he at times wore a guttapercha cap which he had filled with ice.

Early in 1886 Ludwig became so troublesome that his ministers had to depose him and place him under restraint in charge of physician, Dr. Gudden. Castle Berg, on Starnberg Lake, was converted into a private insane asylum for his majesty. Shortly after being taken there, on June 13, 1886, the mad king's attendants were horrified to find floating in different parts of the lake the corpses of King Ludwig and his physician.

(Copyright)

Conviction Of Editor Quashed

Allahabad High Court On Sub-Clauses Of Sec. 144

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, August 17.

Mr. Justice Tej Narain Mulla at the Allahabad High Court pronounced orders quashing the sentence and conviction of Seetnarain and Munnilal, Editor and Printer respectively of the local Hindi paper, "Punch".

The accused have been sentenced to pay fine for defiance of general order issued under Sec. 144 prohibiting people from circulating false or alarmist reports during the recent riots at Allahabad.

Applicants did not deny knowledge of this general order.

In spite of this, they published a report about the demolition of a temple by Muslims which the District Authorities considered was a false and alarmist report. Applicants were therefore tried under Sec. 188 I.P.C. for defiance of order under Sec. 144. His Lordship upon a careful consideration held the order under Sec. 144 to which objection has been taken by the applicants did not conform to the provision of law, however desirable it might have been in view of the communal situation. His Lordship said, the first two sub-clauses of Sec. 144 left no doubt in his mind that they were confined to the case of an individual person (or persons) to whom notice might be issued directing him to abstain from certain act or take certain order with property in his possession. Under these two clauses, no order could be made to the general public. The only power to issue a general order under Sec. 144 was contained in sub-clause 3 of Section 144 which made it clear to him that no order under Sec. 144 could be issued to the general public except "when frequenting or visiting a particular place." This was a clear limitation upon the power given to the Magistrates and any order which ignored this limitation was bad in law. His Lordship therefore, allowed revision of the application of the accused and quashed the sentence of fine.

Scouting Activities In Gonda

(From Our Correspondent.)

GONDA, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the Hindustan Scout Association was held in Gonda under the presidentship of B. Bindeshwari Prasad, Advocate and the District Scout Commissioner. As the Scouting activities in the District had practically come to a standstill, B. Bindeshwari Prasad stressed the fact that the District should have a set of active and dynamic workers in the cause of the Association so that real Scouting work may be carried on with full vigour.

The District Scout Commissioner nominated Dr. S. B. Sinha, Assistant District Scout Commissioner for Gonda City, Pandit Kamla Prasad Shukla as Asst. D.S.C. for the Rural areas, Pt. Shanti Prasad Shukla, Assistant D.S.C. for Balrampur area and Sjt. Balramji to act as his personal assistant and to supervise the work in the whole District as an Assistant District Scout Commissioner.

Bengal P C C Decision Set Aside

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S JUDGMENT

Special Meeting Not Held In Accordance With Rules

WARDHA: August 17.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, has declared null and void the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, held at Calcutta on July 26, 1939, for the purpose of electing a new Executive Council for the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Proceedings Null And Void

Babu Rajendra Prasad also holds that the proceedings of the new Executive Council meeting, held on July 30 and the appointment by that body of the Election Tribunal as null and void.

Want Of Proper Notice

The reason for invalidating the B. P. C. C. meeting of July 26, is given as "want of sufficient and proper notice under the rules."

TEXT OF DECISION

The following decision has been arrived at by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President regarding the requisition meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee of 26th July, 1939:—

On the 26th July 1939 there was a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at which the then existing executive Council was dissolved and a new Executive Council including office-bearers was elected. The new Executive Council met on 30th July, 1939, and constituted an Election Tribunal consisting of Dr. Charu Charan Banerji, Shri Charucharan Roy and Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad. A complaint has been made to the Working Committee challenging the validity of the dissolution of the old Executive Council, the election of the new Executive Council and the proceedings of the new Executive Council on the grounds principally that the requisition meeting of 26th July, 1939, was invalid, that there was not sufficient notice as required under the rules of the requisition meeting, that the meeting and the proceedings were 'mala fide' and with a view to circumventing the constitution passed by the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay regarding the formation of Tribunals and that the persons appointed to the Tribunal are not impartial persons but partisans and as such their appointment defeats the purpose of the constitution.

B. P. C. C.'S CASE

In the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee there are three groups—one led by Shree Subhas Chandra Bose, a second group led by Shri Kiron Shanker Roy and the third group known as the Khadi group led by Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh. On the 29th April there was a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee and as a result of a compromise between the various groups Shri Subhas Bose was unanimously elected President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and he was authorised to nominate the Executive Council and the office-bearers in consultation with the group leaders within a week. Sjt. Bose could not make the nominations till the 3rd June 1939 and he made them, it is said, without consulting the group leaders as arranged at the time of the compromise. The Executive consisted of 148 members. It comprised, it is alleged, 37 members belonging to the groups of Sjt. Kiron Shanker Roy and Dr. P. C. Ghosh and a few neutrals and the rest belonged to the group of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose. Sjt. Kiron Shanker Roy issued a statement to the Press on the 6th June 1939 pointing out that the nominations had been made out of time and without consultation. The first meeting of the Executive Council was held on the 9th June 1939 and objection was taken to its formation on the above grounds but it was ruled out and the Council executed business. A second meeting of the Executive Council was held on the 9th July 1939 and it executed certain business. In the meantime the A.I.C.C. had met at Bombay and had amended the Constitution of the Congress. One of the amendments was that there should be an Election Tribunal appointed by the Executive of the Provincial Committee unanimously or atleast by a three-fourths majority and that the Provincial Tribunal should appoint District Tribunals All election disputes were to be dealt with by these Tribunals. The Provincial Tribunal was to be appointed by a date fixed by the Working Committee and the Working Committee had fixed 31st July 1939 as the last date.

ELECTION TRIBUNALS

The A.I.C.C. and its President were informed by some members of Bengal that although the constitution as amended at Bombay had come into force, Tribunals had not been constituted in Bengal and disputes were being decided by the Tribunals formed under the old constitution. The President as also the General Secretary wrote to the Bengal P.C.C. on the 15th July that Tribunals should be appointed under the new constitution. This letter must have reached the Bengal P.C.C. Office on the 16th or 17th July, 1939. It is said that it was at this stage that the device of dissolving the old Executive Council and appointing a new one in its place was thought of to evade the provision of the new constitution which required that its appointment should be made by at least a three-fourths majority of the Executive Council. That majority would not be available for any partisan Tribunal in the Executive Council as it was. There was hardly time for securing the requisite number of signatures for a requisition meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and so on the evening of the 18th July 1939, notices of a requisition meeting to be held on the 26th July, 1939, were posted and notices were also published in newspapers on the morning of the 19th July 1939. The requisition was not shown to two members of the Bengal P.C.C. who wanted to see it and a letter written by Dr. P. C. Ghosh for a copy of the letter of requisition was not replied to. The allegation is that these notices were issued before a requisition duly signed by the requisite number of members was received, that notices were issued in a hurry with incorrect addresses to members and were not received by several members at all and that in any case seven clear days' notice was not given by post or published in the newspapers as required by the rules of the Bengal P.C.C. No reasons for dissolving the Executive Council is given in the notice

IN ACCORDANCE WITH USUAL PRACTICE

It is said on behalf of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee that it is not necessary to state any reason in the notice, that the meeting was convened, as objection had been raised to the constitution of the Executive Council by the very persons who are now objecting to its dissolution that the notice given was sufficient and in accordance with the practice of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, that the requisition letter was open to inspection and the members who allege that they were not allowed inspection probably called out of office time or when the person in whose custody the papers were had gone out. It is denied that the motive was to circumvent the new constitution, but it is admitted that the majority group felt that the minority had been generously treated and had more seats on the Executive than its strength in the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee justified. At the meeting of the Bengal P. C. C. on the 26th July the Executive Council was dissolved and in its place was elected a new Executive Council in which the office-bearers were exactly the same as in the previous Council and the members were also the same except that 23 or 24 members belonging to the mi-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4).

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, Don't They Say an Elephant Never Forgets a Pal? By BUD FISHER

YOU'RE FIRED!
WE QUIT!
WELL, S'LONG, BEATRICE OL' GIRL! IT WAS FUN TAKING CARE OF YOU!
COME ON! WE HAVE NO TIME FOR SENTIMENT NOW!
THE GYP, HE NEVER PAID US! AND WE'RE FLAT BROKE--- THAT MEANS WE'VE GOT PLENTY OF HITCH-HIKING TO DO!
WU-R-R ?
WU-R-R ?

Motoring and Aviation

LARGE AIRPORT FOR JAPAN

To Be Completed By 1941

TOKYO, (By Mail).

Work to reclaim land totalling 1,700,000, square meters off Minami Sunamchi, Joto-ku, Tokyo, as the site for Japan's largest airport will get under way in the middle of this month.

A sum of Y 10,000,000 is scheduled be spent for the work which will be completed by 1941 The Government proposes to subsidize the city of Tokyo with Y 670,000 this year. Y 13,30,000 each in 1940 and 1941. It is doubtful, however, if by 1941 the Government will have any resources left (from the present war) to spend on such undertakings.

According to plans, the new airport will be a square one-1300 by 1300 meters. The surface of the aerodrome will be higher than the water-level at full-tide in Tokyo Bay by 3.6 meters. Its southern and eastern sides will be protected with ferro-concrete break-waters against high waves.

RUNAWAYS.

Two concrete-paved runaways, one running from east to west and the other from south to north, will cross in the centre of the aerodrome. Each will be 100 meters wide and 1000 in length. In the north-western corner of the airport will be a runaway for hydroplanes 100 meters long and 10 meters wide and windlasses powerful enough to hoist airliners to the south Seas.

The airport office building will be located on the eastern extremity of the ground, occupying an area of 4000 square meters. Its first floor will comprise the main office baggage rooms, quarantine station, customs office, ticket office and waiting rooms. The second floor will be devoted to radio communication, airport officers' rooms, dining room and a kitchen room. On the third floor will be a meteorological observatory and one-man control panel from which to direct departures and landings of airliners.

On both sides of the building will be hangars. At its back will be a green belt aggregating 60,000 square meters.

AERONAUTIC RESEARCH

First Laboratory To Be Built In California

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

The world's first laboratory for research work on airplane structures will be built in Sunnyvale, Calif., if and when Congress appropriates the 6,000,000 dollars requested by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for a second major research station.

The structures research laboratory now planned by the N. A. C. A will be of such size and equipment as to permit the study of entire 'planes, according to John H. Victory, secretary of the committee.

It is to be hoped th..t the money sought will be forthcoming, for the N. A. C. A. has been of inestimable value to aviation since its very beginning. The first full-size wind tunnel (which was considered ridiculous by some when first proposed) was built by the research group, and many of the major research developments that have marked aviation's brief history are to be credited to the N. A. C. A.

Mr. Victory recently explained why a new station was needed. At present there is only one, the Langley Field centre, which is crowded. Furthermore, it is said that sufficient power for operating modern equipment such as is envisaged is not available at Langley Field.

RUBBER NUMBER PLATES

Number plates made of rubber are the latest innovation. These plates manufactured entirely of black rubber, with moulded white rubber digits, are not only serviceable but are very smart.

Rubber plates cannot crack or buckle; they do not rattle or rust, and they comply with the law since they do not dazzle while the raised white digits show up clearly against the black background.

THANKS FOR THE ASKING

Policeman: Excuse me, miss, but are you the owner of this Rolls-Royce car?

Lady: No, but thank you for asking me that.

Safe Driving Rules

"Do Not Overestimate Your Ability"

There is no fixed touring season in India in the sense applying in Europe and America, and certainly with the advent of the monsoon over most of the country, long distance motoring is cut to a minimum. This restriction, however, means more car-crowded city thoroughfares than is normal in what may be called "touring" weather, and consequently the following safe-driving suggestions are, to a large degree, just as applicable here as in those countries where, in the summer, all roads to anywhere are invariably crowded.

EXPERIENCED DRIVERS' OPINIONS

These safe-driving suggestions may seem old-fashioned and every motorist's common property, but the fact that they have been drawn up by six of the most experienced test drivers in the Buick division of General Motors, gives them a value too concrete to be lightly passed over. The combined experience of these six drivers totals to literally millions of miles of driving, and they should certainly know what they are talking about when they suggest how individual drivers can contribute to safety on the highways.

Here are their apparently elementary rules and regulations—which are so often flouted in India, where, owing to notoriously lax pedestrianism, constant precaution on the part of motorists is all more essential:

Never turn your head when talking with occupants of the car.
Do not take your hands from wheel for gestures.
Keep your mind on driving.
Watch the cross roads—while you may have the right of way, the other fellow may not stop.
Regulate your car speed according to road and traffic conditions. Obey speed laws.
Check speed before entering turns—that is, slow up.
Make use of your rear vision mirror and keep it in proper position.
In overtaking traffic on the road and when passinng slower moving vehicles, use your rear view mirror and be sure the way is clear before you turn out to pass other cars. But do not depend solely on rear view mirror when driving in reverse. Look back to see where you are going.
Do not pass cars on grade or blind turns, and stay on your own side of the road at all times.
If a tyre goes flat while driving, avoid using brakes until car is travelling at moderate rate of speed.
Do not attempt to make your destination if tired or sleepy.
It is a bad practice to read street addresses while driving a car.
Come to a full stop at the curb to look for a street number or any particular place.
Do not drive on the wrong side of the road to prevent what you may think will be an accident.
Keep your windscreen clean. Do not attempt to drive with only one small clear spot for vision.
Do not rely too much on your brakes when making stops. Let the engine help to brake down the car speed. On wet roads, do not disengage clutch until speed is below 10 miles per hour. This will help to avoid skidding.
Learn by trial what your car will do when skidding.
Come to a full stop before making a "U" turn.
See that your brakes, lights and steering gear are in proper adjustment.
Do not over-estimate your own ability or the ability of others.

NO MORE JERKS AT STARTING

Bombay Buses Special Gear Change

An attachment consisting of a self-selecting gear equipment with a fluid fly-wheel enables drivers of BEST double-deckers to start their vehicles without jerk. Passengers, especially old people have no longer any need to fear that they will be flung off their feet or jerked towards the seat in front when their bus starts.

Safety First On The Road

Don't Depend On Jacks Alone

Car trouble is a common occurrence during the monsoon and almost every week sees you below your vehicle if you are in the habit of repairing your car at home.

The Safety First Association reminds you that many accidents have been reported recently in which automobiles lifted off the ground have fallen on men working beneath. So if you have to make repairs on the underside of your car, dock the car up solidely; don't depend on jacks alone.

"TURNING RIGHT"

By means of a new patent, change in direction may be indicated by means of a signal mounted in the rear window of your automobile. Rubber vacuum cups support the device on the window glass. Arrows one pointing to the left and another to the right, flash as the driver operates the control.

Another invention enables the motorists who want to give way to vehicles or pedestrians to do so by equipping their cars with a signal that illuminates the word "Pass" when the switch is operated. Mounted both in front and at the rear, the lighted word gives a distinct indication of the driver's wishes. Trucks can use the sign to signal trailing automobiles when it is safe to overtake them.

TAKING ACCIDENTS APART

All the year round accidents occur. Men, women and children are crushed and maimed. At the end of the year all we have are figures and accident statistics—so many dead, so many injured, so much spent on hospitals and ambulance stations.

But each accident when it occurs is spectacular, sensational. It often gets big headlines. Does it ever strike you that behind the headlines and the sensationalism there is suffering, cost and sorrow?

Do you ask yourself how the accident could be prevented? In the same way it will pay you to analyse the accident that might occur before it occurs—and then avoid it (says the W.I.A.A.)

WHEN NOT TO USE YOUR HORN

When approaching an intersection behind another car, motorists should refrain from blowing their horns because this is very disconcerting to the driver leading into the intersection. He hears the horn and suspects that it is coming from either side of him and therefore pulls up unnecessarily. Instead the motorists following the leader, as it were, should keep a few yards behind him and be prepared to stop immediately should the leader indicate either by signal or by sudden stopping.

A CODE OF MANNERS FOR THE ROAD

Do unto other road users as you would have them do unto you.
Don't show the other fellow how quickly you can go—You may reach the hospital first.
Don't forget the fate of Lot's wife; keep your eyes front.
Don't forget that the overtaker on a bend sometimes needs an undertaker.
Don't drive noisely in residential districts: barking dogs resent competition.
Approach schools as you did in your childhood——slowly.
Be patient with pedestrians and you won't make patients out of them.

BRITISH KING'S NEW CAR

He Likes To Drive Himself

LONDON, July 29.

A week or two ago you might have found in a certain Coventry motor-car manufacturer's delivery ledger the following entry:

"Delivered to His Majesty King George VI at Buckingham Palace one standard saloon."

Just below you might have found another similar entry:

"Delivered to John Smith, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, one standard saloon."

Just a couple of simple ledger entries about two perfectly standard British cars, yet they give an exact picture of the present popularity of motoring among all classes of the community in Great Britain.

The King's new car is the 40th to be delivered to Britain's reigning monarchs since King Edward VII took the first, a 6 h.p. model, in 1899. Nor is the King's interest in motoring confined to relaxing in the luxurious upholstery of the back seat in a stately Royal car. He is a very keen driver and the first real motoring monarch on the British throne.

His grandfather was not so very keen about motoring, because, after all, it was a difficult and nerve-racking sport in those pioneer days, when a man with a red flag was supposed to precede the "evil-smelling monster."

George V. appreciated the comfort and convenience of motoring but was never known to drive a car, while the Duke of Windsor, as King Edward VIII, was so fond of air travel that he accepted motoring merely as a convenient means of completing the shorter cross-country journeys.

COOL-HEADED DRIVER.

Whenever the opportunity arises, the King takes the Queen and the Princesses for a run in his own saloon. He is a cool-headed driver: he prefers to travel at a moderate pace and to enjoy the passing scenery. He carefully observes the 30 m.p.h. speed limits in built-up areas and has a friendly wave for the driver who lets him slip through a traffic jam.

The King is especially friendly towards any car carrying the Order of the Road badge. He is a keen member of this organisation of motorists who have driven at least 10,000 miles.

All the State cars have a particularly high roof to enable the King to wear the tall military and other head-dresses for official occasions, and above the centre of the windscreen is a small blue light. This enables the police to recognise the car quickly after dark and so hasten its progress through congested streets. A special motor horn, with a distinguishing note, is provided for the same purpose, but so few policemen have ever heard it that the chauffeurs now refrain from using it!

Extra equipment includes adjustable reading lamps, smoking equipment and a complete "secretariat" concealed in the centre armrest so that the King may write while motoring.

PUBLIC MEN AND NEWSPAPER REPORTS

A Defence Of Reporters

Under the caption "Over a cup of tea" the "Indian Express" writes:—

"How I wish newspaper reporters would have weighty matters confirmed by parties concerned before giving them publicity." So says Mahatma Gandhi about a report issued by the "Associated Press of India" with reference to an Abbottabad story of conversations that passed between Dr. Khan Saheb and Quasi Attaula Saheb in the presence of Mahatma Gandhi. The version given by the news agency seems to have perturbed the Hindus of the North West Frontier Province, and Gandhiji wishes that newspaper reporters would refer weighty matters to the parties concerned before giving them publicity, a counsel of perfection the observance of which would virtually mean the end of reporting business.

We wish, on the other hand, that leaders who issue contradictions would not be content with giving mere negative statements mentioning what did not happen; such testimony cannot be enlightening unless it gives the true report to complete the rebutting of wrong impressions. In this respect, leaders in India are disappointing to the newspaper reporter who is chased with statements on some occasions and then reproved for scoops published without reference to the parties concerned. If a reporter observes a certain event or learns of a particular development, it is fully within his competence to broadcast it, and the news items which appear in a paper any day consist of stories compiled from China to Peru without the endorsement of the individuals named.

Discrepancies there may be, because the same event cannot be described in the same terms by two different human beings. Nevertheless, the test is if the framework of the report is correct. For anyone to say that the publication of a report was "unauthorised," is to indulge in an egregious form of grumbling, the simple reason being that the reporter does not pretend to have obtained anybody's authorisation. No such authorisation is necessary, and criticism that a news item is either unauthorised or premature is something in the nature of an opinion held by the person complaining; the reporter must ignore it.

In the last twelve months Gandhiji himself freely dealt with reports of outrages committed in certain States and the only safeguard which he could take is to say that "these reports, 'if true', indicate a serious state of affairs" The subjunctive "if true" is specific in Gandhiji's language, but in the case of the ordinary reporter it may be presumed to be implicit all the time whether he is reporting a public oration or describing the details of a dog-fight. Some speakers use expressions like "If I am not mistaken" or "I say, subject to correction." The phrase does not add to the 'bona fides' of a speaker as compared with the rattling talker, since everyone dilates on what he knows, subject to correction, and all are fallible. Let it be conceded that reports appearing in every newspaper are open to correction without any suggestion of lack of 'bona fides' on the part of the reporter himself. When shootings take place in a State, it is impossible to withhold comment upon the ground that confirmation on that weighty matter should be vouchsafed by the shooting squad before publicity is given. Work cannot be maintained on such punctilious restrictions inimical to the appeal for justice, and that is why Mahatma Gandhi himself has to launch on stern criticisms with the polite proviso "if true".

There is a story of an old litigant who after many vicissitudes in courts of law, discovered the value of correspondence marked "without prejudice." Consequently when he decided to have a crest and monogram on the occasion of his receiving a title, he had it set over the flagged motto "Without prejudice." Later he explained that the motto would serve as a perpetual demurrer in correspondence if any commitment ever happens to come within the purview of the law. He found safety in the crooked device. The reporter cannot furnish stories with the endorsement of the individuals figuring in them, and all he says may be credited with the reservation that the facts are as he knows them, and those with a grievance can send other versions to the Editor for the purpose of correction. That is the long and short of the ethics of reporting.

Would it be believed, on the other hand, that if a newspaper reporter takes a story of weighty matters to the party involved, the report is collared, and the gentleman whose sole duty was to tell the truth, tries to constitute himself as a censor over publication. Nearly six months ago, a famous Indian leader returned after a visit to London, when the story went round that he had discussed the question of accepting Federation, with certain important statesmen in England. The story itself was not directly contradicted since the facts were true, but there were sideway repudiations by political cronies, which had no relevancy for the reason that a direct statement by the gentleman concerned could be volunteered to dispose of the matter. He himself had been approached when the reporting fraternity observed that he was inclined to act as the chairman, and lay down that discussion on the topic at that stage would be inadvisable. The reporters as good as said "Damn your opinion" and broadcast the news, subject of course to correction, but certainly not subject to the censorship of Srijut Thingambob.

Newspaper reporters are pursuing a difficult vocation when slippery, politicians are often tempted to make a scape-goat of them, and no newspaper reporter comes of age until he has learnt to live down the grimacing denials of his stories. Particularly is his task onerous in India because intellectualism with us borders on casuistry and our worthy leaders love to pronounce enigmatic sayings and even a clear-cut contradiction by them is sometimes phrased as an ambiguous statement, which would suggest neither aye nor nay, but create a fog of mendacity round the innocent journalist. What is the point in saying that a particular story is false or exaggerated or premature, without at the same time narrating the exact events?

To journalists whose business and instinct are to share news with others, it is a matter of surprise how politicians who know the truth keep it all to themselves, and when the veil is raised a little, they howl at the newspaper reporter instead of proclaiming the truth, the whole truth and nothing but truth. On such occasions, they become shuffling and claim the right of judging on the question of publicity by saying that matters are still in a delicate stage of negotiation.

The reporter however puts on record what he has noticed and goes on his way regardless of the risk of his being pilloried as Public Enemy No. 1 in the Fight Against Federation. To the extent that it is the business of a reporter to give a true version of events, every journalist would agree with good advice, but in verifying stories it would be dangerous to allow those interested in suppression, to become the authority sanctioning the release of vital news. If before the publication of the "Curtis Letters", Mr. Lionel Curtis had been approached for confirmation of that weighty matter, they would never have seen the light of day; if before the exposure of the Hallet Circular, the "Indian Express" had sent a registered copy to Sir Maurice Hallet for his confirmation, the scoop could never have been accomplished; if before the publication of the Hydari Committee's Report, the "Indian Express" had remained dud under the assurance of Colonel Muirhead in Parliament that it would not be disclosed and then applied to the India Office for permission to print it, the Hydari Committee's Report would never have been before the public as a timely contribution to the discussion of a fateful remonstrance. Newspapers are harried and chivied about their responsibility when something largely inconvenient has been revealed by them, and newspaper reporters survive periodical lectures on their sins of omission and commission, unscathed like ducks that outlive thunderstorms.

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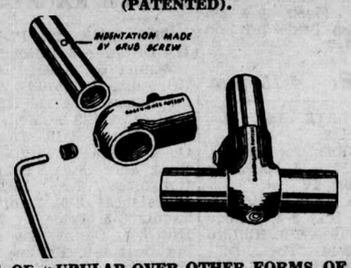

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Latest Gallops At Poona

Coeur De Lion, Taqdir And Apple Jelly Work Well

(FROM "OUR" TRACK CORRESPONDENT)

The going has been good in Poona and the Tracks have afforded a busy spectacle. The following gallops were noted through the week.

COUER DE LION (Burn) moved well in a smart seven furlongs run. He must be thereabouts again on Saturday.

TIPPERARY (Whiteside) shaped very satisfactorily in a run over seven furlongs. Has made notable improvement.

WHAT'S WHAT (Meekings) had RELIABLE (B. McQuade) and OH YEAH (R. Boy) comfortably beaten on a dash over six furlongs. He has so far failed to reproduce track form.

TWINE (R. Boy) pleased when sent six furlongs on the monsoon track. Fast coming to hand.

SARASON (Rook) was fair in a six furlongs dash. Room for improvement in this one.

TALK (R. Boy) was restricted to a pace mile gallop.

LORD BYRON (Meekings) accounted for NOT OUT (Thompson) in a six furlongs, gallop. A good display.

APPLE JELLY (Selby) held BRELAN (Rook) in a six furlongs' dash. He is in good trim.

JOCUND (R Boy) showed good speed. for five furlongs.

MONOCLE (Jones) was too good for RATEPAYER (Marrable) when the pair contested six furlongs.

GALAHAD STAR (Rook) was superior to NO REGRETS (R. Boy) and MAZARIN (M. Khan) when the trio went over five furlongs. The first named should be followed.

HOW'S THAT (Meekings) and FIGHTING FORCE (Thompson) finished well together over the six

LITTLE TOWN (Burn) had HOROSCOPE (Whiteside) and HASINA (Bunnetta) beaten over six furlongs One to note.

BLUE TINSEL (Selby) showed better speed than POTATO JONES (Rook) over six furlongs. He is fit and well.

HUE D'OR (White) was better than ROWAN TREE (Meekings) in a four furlongs spurt. Later wants time.

TIME MARCHES ON (Osman) and LORD CLARION (Netto) negotiated five furlongs very satisfactorily.

LOVEABLE (Jones) pleased in a run over the six. Has come on well.

WADIA (R. Boy) held MUWAFAK (R. Boy) and MUN MOHAN (R. Boy) in a brisk mile spin.

LUCKY LAD (F. Rehman) covered a fast mile in attractive style. Useful type.

STAR OF KASHMIR (R. Boy) traversed a mile at a good pace. Fit.

THE DUCHESS (Marrable) gave a speedy display over five furlongs.

MUBROOK (R. Boy) did seven furlongs in excellent fashion Keep an eye on this one.

RED CROSS (R. Boy) was better than AL MANSOOR (R. Boy) in a mile gallop on the tap. Another for your list.

HAMPSTEAD (R. Boy) shaped satisfactorily in a run over seven furlongs.

TAQDIR (Bunnetta) was superior to GOLDEN BEAM (Burn) in a fast run six. He is a likely winner

ARAB LEGION (R. Boy) did a working mile gallop satisfactorily.

Note:—LEVANT, POM POM, DROICHEAD NUA, GOLDEN STAR and LEILAT KHALAF.

Third Day Of Poona Summer Meeting

Acceptors. Weights And Order Of Running For Saturday's Nine Events

A Programme of nine events is scheduled for the Third Day of the Summer Meeting, to be run at Poona on Saturday, August 19.

The following are the Acceptors, Weights and order of running:—

FIRST RACE: 2-15 p.m.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.

Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Turkish Prince 9-0. Muwafak 8-11, Bayhas 8-11, Turkey 8-11, Mujbil al Arab 8-11, Nandkumar 8-10, Barki Beg 8-10, Mamluke 8-7, Arjun 8-10, Mahboobat Tariq 8-10, Regent 8-7, Golden Star 8-7, Arab Boy 8-7, Qudum al Khair 8-7, Khundil 8-7, Small Diamond 8-1, Tawhar al Mosul 8-1, Saud Beg 8-1, Mysore 8-1, Nada'a al Bari 8-1, Argonaut Beg 8-1 and Khalaf Majnun 6-10.

SECOND RACE: 2-45 p.m.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Div II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Moon Bay 9-8, Lovely One 9-0, Green Pigeon 9-0, Hakim Pasha 9-0, Zaid ul Khair 8-11, Khalaf Nassaf 8-11, Gallant Boy 8-11, Star of Kashmir 8-11, Shamsoonder 8-11, Dalil al Iraq 8-11, Arab Legend 8-10, Tharwath 8-10, Samah 8-10, Samavi 8-7, Leilat Khalaf 8-7, Khalaf Sinjar 8-7, Anzan Beg 8-7, Aaron 8-1, Amnawar 8-1, Santa Claus 7-9, Sarie al Iraq 7-9 and Banash Amer 7-9.

THIRD RACE: 3-15 p.m.

THE PATIALA PLATE. Div I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

Rahana 9-5, Tippu Sultan 9-5, Prince Shivaji 9-0, Brutus 9-0, Blue Tinsel 8-12, Boat Drill 8-12, Eager Tit 8-12, Eastern Pride 8-11, Harbour Light 8-11, Mahboob 8-0, The Captain 8-9, Can Can 8-2, Ironside 8-2, Wunderbar 8-0, The Duchess 8-0, First Choice 7-10, Twine 7-10, Resperator 7-10 and Sherabel 7-7.

FOURTH RACE: 3-45 p.m.

THE PATIALA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

Winston 9-4, King's Wine 9-0, Bell Boy 9-0, Potato Jones 8-7, Aristocratic 8-7, Finis 8-4, Formosa 8-3, Kolhapur King 8-3, Vikramsinha 8-3, Miss Quitch 8-0, Ophelia 8-0, Shermount 7-11, Tap Dance 8-0, Flash 8-0, Oh Yeah 8-0, Scottish Pride 7-7 and Golden Chance 7-7.

FIFTH RACE: 4-15 p.m.

THE ROXY PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

King Moab 9-3, Abundantia 8-5, Le Mas 7-11, Hi Ho 9-2, Beau Geste 9-0, Mona Liza 9-0, Hillford 8-13, Hue d'Or 8-12, The Diamond 8-11, Straw Hat 7-11, Circus Girl 8-11, My Fancy 8-10, Quarley Hill 8-10, Red Gold 8-10, Lambeth Walk 8-9, Not Out 8-9, Droichead Nua 8-6, Ecstasy 8-5, Hassina 8-2, Kirit 8-5, The President 8-5, Valencia 8-1, Reliable 7-11, None So Dear 7-11, Baby Boy 7-7 and Red Minx 7-7.

SIXTH RACE: 4-45 p.m.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Coeur de Lion 9-5, Saxicola 9-0, Monocle 8-13, Auto Buz 8-9, Levant 8-9, Talk 8-9, Cash Book 8-8, Sarason 8-6, Twain 8-5, Jovial Prince 8-0, Garden Warbler 7-13, Shell Out 7-13, What's What 7-9, Final Glance 7-9 and Tipperary 7-9.

SEVENTH RACE: 5-15 p.m.

THE ROXY PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Marina 9-6, Ratepayer 9-4, Galahad Star 9-2, Little Son 9-2, Jayant 9-0, Lord Clarion 8-13, Column Two 8-13, Mukama 8-10, Miles Hawk 8-6, Chandana 8-10, Eddy 8-9, Wild Cherry 8-9, Anita 8-7, Gorgus 8-7, Little Town 8-6, Rathlita 8-4, Master Mint 7-9, Loveable 8-3, Husn Ara 8-2, Pome 8-1, Aftalon 8-1, School Quad 8-0, Honor M. 7-13, Morning Gun 7-11, Mazarin 7-11, Linguaphone 7-9 and Valleymount 7-7.

EIGHTH RACE: 5-45 p.m.

THE ANDOVER PLATE. Div II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Riverwood 9-0, Melianthius 9-0, Lord Byron 8-10, Time Marches On 8-10, Peace Treaty 8-9, Nothing Left 8-9, Pompom 8-5, Ganymede 8-5, Impetus 8-5, Wheatsheaf 8-5, Pompeian 8-3, Taqdir 8-3, Pride of India 8-4, Kilt 8-4, Danny Boy 8-3, Sporting Coat 8-0, Brittas Belle 8-0, Pursuivant 7-12, Cendrillon 7-12, Cymro 7-12, and Torquemada 7-12.

NINTH RACE: 6-15 p.m.

THE ANDOVER PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Gaitetra 9-4, Bastion 9-4, Let Slip 9-4, Dightena Valley 9-3, Autoland 8-7, Golden Beam 9-3, Applelite 8-7, Pearl Queen 8-2, Advance 8-12, Mohalebb! 8-8, Apple Jelly 8-5, How's That 8-2, Billard 8-0, Garter Star 8-0, Dick Tapper 7-13, Rowan Tree 7-13, Conway 7-11, Horoscope 7-11 and Jocund 7-7.

W. I. F. A.'s BOLD LEAD

Gujerat Famine Relief Fund

The Honorary Secretary of the W.I.F.A. Ltd. sends us the following:

In response to a suggestion from Mr. M. D. Nassur appearing in your paper of the 16th instant the Committee of the Western India Football Association Limited, at a special Meeting held the same day, decided to organise a Football Match in aid of the "Gujerat Famine Relief."

Full particulars of the game will be issued through the Press at an early date.

Donations for this Fund would be gladly received and should be addressed to the—Honorary Treasurer—W.I.F.A. Ltd., Cooperage Football Ground—Bombay.

We wholeheartedly endorse Mr. Nassur's suggestion and compliment the Committee of the W.I.F.A. Ltd. on the spontaneous response it has elicited from them. There could not be a nobler cause more deserving of charity at the present moment than a fund to relieve the prevailing acute distress of the famine sufferers of Gujerat, Cutch and Kathiawar;

We are confident that the W.I.F.A.'s praiseworthy lead in issuing an appeal for donations will be unconditionally taken up by other organisations and 'bodies'—athletic and general—in the city, the province and the country, and that the public will not be wanting in generously responding to the appeal.

(It is to be further hoped that Bombayites, on their part will not fail to do their duty by their unfortunate brethren and will pack the Cooperage stands to suffocation on the day of the intended Charity Match.)

Golf

BURTON'S INDIFFERENT FORM

Open Champion Well Down List In £1,000 Tournament

BRIGHTON:

Burton the open champion with a round of 76 finished well down the list in the first round of the £1,000 News Chronicle Golf Tournament, the leaders of which are Charles Whitcombe, Charles Graham, the Welsh Champion, Sam King, G. Johnson of Bulwell Forest, all with 63. Strict par for the course is 70.

Has Taken 2,000 Wickets

T. W. GODDARD

Gloucester and England medium-fast bowler.

2,000 WICKETS IN FIRST-CLASS CRICKET

Goddard, Latest To Add Name To Select Band

Twenty bowlers have taken 2,000 wickets in first-class cricket, Goddard, latest to add his name to the list, is the fourth Gloucestershire cricketer to do so. At the moment no other country equals this record, but it is probable that some time in 1940 Verity will become the fourth Yorkshireman to take his 2,000th wicket. Gloucestershire's quartette are W. G. Grace, 2,876 wickets (average 17.92); C. W. L. Parker, 3,274 (19.48); G. Dennet, 2,147 (19.82); and T. W. Goddard, whose "bag" at close of play on July 13 was 2,000 wickets at a cost of 20.19 runs each.

Tennis

Recalling Wimbledon

HOW BRITAIN FARED

Australians' Presence Would Have Re-shuffled Everything

Great Britain did not do so badly at Wimbledon seeing that it was represented in three championship finals, though without success in any. Shrewd judges did not expect Miss K. E. Stammers to trouble greatly Miss A Marble, who now holds the American and Wimbledon titles. As C. E. Hare's shoulder which he strained in Berlin before the Davis Cup match against Germany was still troubling him he did well to assist F. H. D. Wilde to reach the men's doubles final. Had this pair been fighting fit they could have beaten R. L. Riggs and E. T. Cooke. Wilde was also concerned in the mixed doubles final with Miss N. B. Brown, a new partner for him this season. Thus Wilde, who seems to be wearing the mantle worn so ably for so many years by G. P. Hughes as the leading British doubles player, has now been in Wimbledon doubles finals four times, twice in the men's and twice in the mixed. This suggests that this country's lawn tennis is not so decadent after all. And one must not forget that one of the women's doubles finalists was Miss A. M. Yorke. What a pity Australia was not represented by its Davis Cup team.

ABSENCE OF AUSTRALIANS

One might at least have seen several titles go to the Empire for, in the general opinion, Australia will beat the United States in the Davis Cup challenge round, should they meet, as is most likely. Had J. Bromwich, A. K. Quist, or J. H. Crawford been at Wimbledon, R. L. Riggs would not have enjoyed himself so much. Instead of larking about and winning three titles more or less as he liked he would have been forced to fight on several occasions, and we might have seen him in his true light. Certainly we cannot judge his ability truthfully on Wimbledon. We should be able to do so after he has crossed swords with Bromwich in the Davis Cup match.—"The Manchester Guardian."

Motor-Boat Record

BLUEBIRD II REACHES 110 M. P. H.

LONDON, August 17.

Piloting his new Bluebird the Second Motor boat which has a 2,500 Horse Power engine, Sir Malcolm Campbell reached 110 miles per hour in his first practice spin on Conister Water in the Lake District. Sir Malcolm Campbell holds the World record of 130.91 miles an hour.

ROVERS CUP: SECOND ROUND

Howrah Dist. F.A. Outplay Collegians

Ground And Weather Conditions Spoil Game

Winners' Impressive Debut With Five-Goal Victory Over Youthful Simla Side

HOWRAH DIST. F. A. 5
(Narsima 3, S. Mitter 2).
COLLEGIANS (Simla) ..... Nil.

The welcome intermittent showers, which broke Bombay's dry spell yesterday, made ground conditions deplorable on the Cooperage field last evening for the second round encounter between the Howrah District F. A. and the Collegians (Simla).

In a singularly one-sided game, which was marred by having to be played on a treacherous turf and for some time under a brisk shower, the Bengal side completely outclassed their more amateurish opponents in all departments of the game, ultimately trouncing them by 5 clear goals.

Howrah's Impressive Debut

Even though only one player on the Howrah side and two on the other were playing bare-foot not all of the 19 booted ones seemed to be 'finding' their feet on the eelish grass surface.

The winners, in spite of the ground and weather conditions, gave an impressive all-round 'maiden' display as opposed to the Simla team who, barring sporadic breakaways, hardly justified their having covered over a thousand miles to contest one of India's premier soccer trophies, functioning throughout the game in a hopelessly subdued and haphazard fashion. In fact, the 5-goal margin somewhat flatters the losers, who were distinctly lucky to escape a more ignominious defeat.

The game opened sensationally enough, Narsima, Howrah's spearhead, leading his men away in spirited fashion right from the initial kick-off, to the Simla charge, and having dribbled himself up into an advantageous position beating Shaikh with a hard 'grasser' in the very first minute of play (1—0).

Glut Of Goals

Howrah continued to totally monopolise the exchanges hereafter, and goals were only a question of time. S. Mitter increased their lead in the 11th minute of the game and after Krishna had missed an absolute sitter in the 17th minute, five minutes later Narsima put Howrah further ahead driving home a header from Krishna, which had connected nicely with P. Banerji's well-timed pass from the counter-flank (3—0). This was all the scoring in the earlier half. On resumption S. Mitter and Narsima completed the tally netting in the third and 16th minute respectively (5—0).

It would be positively unfair to the Howrah side if their intrinsic worth individually or as a combination, was to be assessed on the basis of last evening's encounter. Poor lighting, a treacherous turf and an unexpectedly tame opposition couldn't be said to have brought the best out of the Association's players. However, even the most casual observer must have figured them as nothing if not a strong, well-balanced combination obviously capable of greater things and one which is likely to go well up into the subsequent rounds of the Tournament.

Result

HOWRAH DIST. F.A. 5
COLLEGIANS (Simla) ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

HOWRAH DIST. F.A.:—B. Sarkar, P. Mitter and Rahman; Ranganath, K. Banerji (Captain) and Jumman; Krishna, Jonah, Narsima, S. Mitter and P. Banerji.

COLLEGIANS (Simla):—Shaikh, Mushaq and Kirpa Ram, Ram Saran, Viddi and Amlian (Captain), Thakure, Babraj, Alamdar, Bannerji and Hari Singh.

REFEREE:—Mr. Eagle.

To-day's Match: Rovers Cup
(COOPERAGE)
THIRD ROUND
5-45 p.m. Suffolks v. Karachi Combined

'PRACTICE' GAME

Calcutta Rangers Defeat Caltex

Jardine, Renton, Hodges & Lumsden Brothers Assisting Winners

Earlier in the evening the Calcutta Rangers, runners-up to Mohan Bagan in this year's Calcutta League Championship, played a 'practice' match against Caltex, a much-fancied local civilian side, and defeated them by 3 goals to 1.

The Rangers have put in a very strong combination, assisted by some of the country's leading players, for this year's All-India Rovers Tournament, and on paper they already appear to have the Trophy in their pocket. Considering that they have the services of Jardine, at his best India's safest custodian, R. Lumsden, unquestionably the sharpest shooter in Indian soccer to-day, Renton, one of the country's brainiest insideforwards, J. Lumsden, just as dependable in half-back line as his brother "R" is in the quintette, and Hodges than whom we have no sounder anchorman, the Rangers will certainly carry heavy odds with them all along the present tournament.

RESULT

CALCUTTA RANGERS 3
CALTEX 1

The teams were:—

CALCUTTA RANGERS:—Jardine, Hodges and Earl, Smith, J. Lumsden and Marlay; Atkinson, Renton, R. Lumsden, Muller and Whitbrown.

CALTEX:—Cohen, Wilson and Corton; Maartensz, Telang and Middlecoat, Bull, Martin, Lissenburg, Ramkrishna and Karunakar.

REFEREE:—Mr. Selkirk.

The most delicious refresher

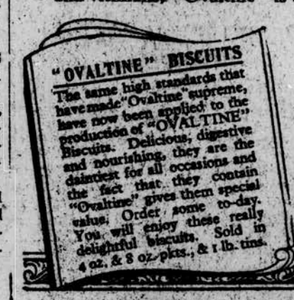
OVALTINE

SERVED COLD

Delicious, creamy, cooling and refreshing, "Ovaltine" served Cold is the perfect drink for hot days. It is supremely nourishing, too—just what you need to restore flagging energy.

Remember, the hot weather imposes a severe strain on your physical resources and it is essential to the maintenance of vigorous health that your body, brain and nerves, are correctly and adequately nourished.

"Ovaltine," whether served Cold or Hot, supplies all the vital nourishment necessary to build up and maintain health, strength and vitality throughout the seasons. Prepared from Nature's finest foods—ripe barley malt and fresh, creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitimans, "Ovaltine" is the supreme safeguard of health.


"OVALTINE" BISCUITS
The same high standards that have made "Ovaltine" supreme, have now been applied to the production of "OVALTINE" Biscuits. Delicious, digestive and nourishing, they are the daintiest for all occasions and the fact that they contain "Ovaltine" gives them special value. Order some to-day. You will enjoy these really delightful biscuits. Sold in 4 oz. & 8 oz. pkts., & 1 lb. tins.

For your health's sake, drink "Ovaltine," every day. And remember, "Ovaltine" results are only obtained from "Ovaltine." Reject substitutes.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Distributors: James Wright Ltd., 55A, Ripon Street, Calcutta, also at Bombay, Madras and Karachi.

OE/13/39

Our Readers' Views

Petrol Prices

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The price of petrol in the city has once more been lowered by the Shell Group from Re. 1/2 per gallon to Re. 1/1 per gallon as from the 27th July. We all know that the normal selling price of petrol in the city until the W. I. C. came on the market in about 1932, was as high as Re. 1/5/6 per gallon. We also know that the Burma-Shell Group made a drastic reduction in this rate and sold their petrol at the extraordinarily low rate of Re. 0-15-0 per gallon for about five years. For about two years now, however, the Shell rate in the city was fixed at the fairly reasonable figure of Re. 1/2 per gallon, and the public were under the impression that this was going to remain the normal selling price in the city.

It was, therefore, surprising to see the Burmah-Shell Group once again reducing their rate from Re. 1/2 to Re. 1/1 per gallon, "on account of competition between the supplying Companies" as stated in a press report. On making enquiries I find that the W.I.C. got a fresh cargo of about 20 lac gallons of petrol on the 27th of July, the same day on which the reduction in the rate was effected by the Burmah-Shell Group. My enquiries also revealed, what the Bombay public may not generally know, that the Shell rate at Calcutta was increased from Re. 1/2 to Re. 1/3 per gallon with effect from the 27th June 1939.

Putting all these facts together, is it not abundantly clear that the Burmah-Shell have no desire to let the W.I.C. live in peace, and are still continuing the old game of strangling this Indian Company by waging an uneconomic rate-war? It is obvious that since the W.I.C. does not operate in the Calcutta centre, the Burmah-Shell have conveniently put up the rate there by the same amount by which they have reduced the Bombay rate. The Shell Group thereby compensate themselves fully at Calcutta for what they lose at Bombay, and still deal an effective blow to the Indian concern.

The public of this presidency learnt sometime ago with a sense of relief that the Government of Bombay are shortly introducing legislation to control and regulate petrol prices. It is urged by some critics that such legislation will result in higher rates of petrol. The critics ignore what price the Shell-Group is going to fix as their reasonable selling price of petrol in the Bombay city, supposing that there was no such legislation and that they succeeded in killing the W.I.C. The public are well aware how the Burmah-Shell have frequently defended their original price of Re. 1-5-6 as the fairest possible. It is also self-evident that any maximum price that the Bombay Government may fix, as economic and fair alike for the consumers and the suppliers, cannot but be substantially less than Re. 1-5-6; in which case, the hollowness of the cry that such legislation will result in dearer prices becomes patent to all intelligent persons. The fact on the contrary is that the Burma-Shell will, in the absence of such legislation, literally impose on the public as high a rate as possible, the moment the W.I.C. ceases to exist. Because we all understand how, selling about 40,000 gallons every day at uneconomically low rates in pursuance of the rate-war for well-nigh half-a-dozen years now, the Shell-Group have lost (and the Bombay public have thereby saved) not lacs but crores of rupees, and the experience of previous rate wars points to the certainty of their putting up the prices to the highest level possible as soon as the "intruder" is driven out, to make up for the losses that were incurred in the process of driving him out.

But, Sir, the most surprising aspect of the present reduction in the rate is that it reveals the Burman-Shell Group to be capable of such boldness as to make no bones about pursuing and even intensifying the rate-war at the very time when the Government have announced their intention to put a stop to such rate-wars, and when these very companies are opposing such legislation on the plea that their methods of business are fair and do not warrant such legislative interference! Indeed, this latest attack led by this Group on the W.I.C. shows their contemptuous disregard and defiance of the Government and their policy, and it is certainly a challenge flung in the face of the Congress Government which, we hope, Sir, the Government will take due note of.

It was reported in the Press recently that at the Conference between the representatives of the Shell-Group and the Finance Minister, these interests expressed themselves against such legislation and particularly opposed the fixing of a minimum price. I submit, Sir, this fresh reduction of one anna at the very time when this legislation is still on the anvil provides a convincing justification for the fixing of such a minimum price.

It will, therefore, be the earnest hope of the public that the proposed legislation for the regulation of petrol prices will be passed as early as possible, so as to (a) save the public from the economic dislocation following upon violent fluctuations in price, and (b) give them, instead of dirt-cheap petrol now and very dear petrol for all time in the future, reasonably cheap petrol at a steady rate now and forever. I would also request you, Sir, and all other papers and public bodies having Indian interests at heart to lend full support to the proposed legislation.—Yours, etc.

MULJI TULSIDAS.

Aug. 16.

Grievances Of Anglo-Iran Oil Company's Indian Employees

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Indian artisans have been serving with ability and loyalty for about 20 years in Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. Ltd., at Abadan, Iran.

As they have to live for so long in the foreign country, they generally take their families with them to the place of their posting. But as the housing accommodation there is inadequate, they always tried to put up their grievance before the high authorities of the Company. But at the same time Mr. Gul Hasan Shah, who, has been appointed by the Company as a representative of the Indian artisans, tries always to mar our due rights and interests, and does not allow our voice to reach the ears of the officials concerned.

Last month, a party of about 40 men made a joint complaint before the officers of the Company, in respect of their grievances about the quarters. The officers concerned were prepared to allot the new quarters of the Company, to us, but Mr. Gul Hasan Shah dissuaded them against the same, and began to harass us, so that we might give up our claim. But when we pressed further for the redress of our grievances, he threatened us with dismissal from our respective services. He further urged that we must offer our apology in writing in which case our services would be retained.

But as our claim was just and reasonable we declined to accede to his request. Mr. Gul Hasan Shah is then reported to have represented to our officers of the Company, and said that we were contemplating taking such actions as would bring the Company to loss.

Those of us who refused to offer apology were thrown out of their job, and returned to India. He watched our movements, and saw that we did not find any chance of seeing any official of the Company.

One of us had a child who was born about a week ago; and the wife of another person had to give birth to a child in two or three days, when they were compelled to leave the place by sea No appeal for sympathy was granted, although it was stated that the voyage in such conditions in the hot weather was greatly injurious, but all was in vain. Mr. Shah clearly said that the Police would be moved if we refused to leave at once the shores of Iran. We boarded the ship. Two days after leaving Abadan, the delivery of a child was effected in the sea, when there was no lady doctor to render any medical aid.

This was the result of our putting in a right grievance before the Company, through Mr. Gul Hasan Shah our own representative at Abadan from the Company's side. Our other rights also which we had respectively earned were denied, and we were stranded in the manner, already explained above.

Under these circumstances we most earnestly bring to the notice of the Government of India and the Company, that such highhandedness is administered by Mr. Gul Hasan Shah every now and then without any hindrance and the poor and helpless Indian employees of the Comany have to suffer.—Yours etc.,

SHAIKH ABDUL RAUF & Party.

From Abadan, at present in Bombay.

Parsi Journalism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is not unwelcome news to learn from the columns of your paper that a certain section of the Parsi public is attempting to start a newspaper on more modernistic lines. The authors of this scheme must be congratulated on their enterprising spirit and one should wish that success should be their due.

In the modern democratic age the Press plays a prominent part in guiding and moulding public opinion. It is the duty of the Press to give both sides of the news and frankly state the facts as they really exist and if a newspaper is organised it should be run on the above lines.

It is unfortunate and very regrettable that Parsi Journalism, in this respect, cannot claim to have attained a high level. If the columns of our papers are filled with "Walking Gazettes", "Chabuk-na-Chamkaras", "Budhwar-no-waras", etc., and if the reading Parsi public are satisfied with such poor stuff, then one must form a low estimate of Parsi intelligence. But the very fact that a certain section clamours against such a state of affairs and wants to establish a new paper run on entirely different lines from the present goes a great way to falsify the above conclusion and it is anticipated that the saner and one hopes the major section of the Parsi public will contribute to the success of this venture.—Yours, etc.,

A NATIONALIST PARSI.

Bombay, August 15.

"Prohibition And Police"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I wholeheartedly agree with the contents of the letter of Mr. A. C. Nair, in to-day's (Monday's) issue of your paper, headed "Prohibition and Police". May I suggest to the Government of Bombay through the courtesy of your columns that they should take up the case to a Higher Court of law, as the issue involved is an important one and merits further testing? Everyone will regret the rough treatment that Mr. Ralia Ram may have received at the hands of police when he was arrested. Government should instruct the police to be more civil to people whom they may suspect of possessing contrabaned goods—during the search and arrest and even thereafter. But the whole Prohibition law would be a dead letter before long if people found in possession of contrabaned goods should escape on some technical ground and the poor policeman should get censured for doing his duty loyally and well. I do, therefore, urge the Government to take the case to the higher legal tribunal for their decision.—Yours etc.,

D. R. DIVEKAR.

Bombay, August 14.

Fresh Palm Juice And Vitamins

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Col. Sokhey in his letter on toddy and vitamins has raised some new and very interesting points. The first is that he has found considerable quantities of vitamin C in his samples of fresh toddy. This is a most important discovery because vitamin C is, just as the B complex, a most essential dietary factor. The second point is that he has found vitamin B1 present in unfermented toddy a fact hitherto unknown. He finds, as was to be expected, more vitamin B in fermented toddy and would probably find still more if he included in his essay the sediment in the container in which the fermentation takes place.

Regarding the Nauru incident I cannot possibly agree with Col. Sokhey's interpretation of Bray's paper nor with his criticism of Haldane's version. Col. Sokhey very kindly procured Bray's original paper for me and after studying it I am more convinced than ever of the correctness of my contentions. Unfortunately it is not possible to quote Bray at length but his paper contains such sentences as: "The substance found most beneficial in these cases (i.e., breast-fed children dying of diarrhoea, pneumonia, wasting, etc.) was the yeast grown in the sap of cocoanut palms (presumably emulsified with codliver oil). The use of this for babies had resulted in three years in wiping out the great death rate." Or (report of discussion):—"After the use of the toddy he had mentioned (i.e., sediment emulsified with codliver oil) the symptoms would sometimes clear up within an hour and the child begin to thrive. Toddy had been disallowed by Government but it was reintroduced though with the proviso that it must not ferment for long and the infantile mortality had been reduced from over 400 per 1,000 births to about 70 which is not much worse than the figure for England."

On a visit to the Haffkine Institute I had an opportunity of tasting sweet artificially preserved palm juice and found it to be a most delightful soft drink even to a European palate and as it is nourishing and contains a large amount of vitamin C and a little vitamin B it is a most valuable foodstuff. The important thing that emerges from this correspondence is therefore that if ways and means are devised to collect and preserve fresh palm juice with all its vitamins (which is by no means easy), if this drink can be sold at a price which will bring it to the level of say lemonade many of the dangers of prohibiting toddy which I have anticipated will be avoided particularly if this entirely new beverage is consumed on a scale much larger than toddy ever was. Its nutritional value will be quite different from that of fermented toddy but no less great. We can therefore only hope, that if prohibition must be, the Government spare no effort at reinstating tappers to produce preserved fresh palm juice on a large scale and thus give back to the people a wholesome food that nature has liberally provided.

In the light of Col. Sokhey's findings, prohibiting the production of palm sap is as serious as if the growing of sugarcane were prohibited because its juice can be used to make rum; or barley because it can be made into beer. Unfortunately this aspect was never appreciated because real Nira (i.e., sap collected in a sterile container and prevented from fermenting during the tapping) is as good as unknown, even to Mr. Gandhi, and if Government succeeds in popularising it I shall do all I can to advocate it.—Yours, etc.,

DR. A. T. W. SIMEONS.

Bengal P. C. C. Decision Set Aside

(Continued from Page 8).

nority group were replaced by members belonging to the majority group. In a matter like this, it is difficult, if not impossible to judge motives.

The object of the new constitution was to ensure the formation of a Tribunal which would command the confidence of all groups and it cannot be denied that the Tribunal of the 30th July 1939 does not command such confidence, seeing that a large number of members of the Bengal P.C.C. have objected not only to their appointment but to the appointment of the Executive Council itself which was responsible for bringing the Tribunal into existence. But even this of the 26th July is invalid if it was in fact held in strict accordance with the constitution.

PEEP INTO PAPERS.

The Working Committee sent for the original letter of requisition and other papers and these were brought by Sjt. Krishna Kumar Chatterji, Asst. Secretary of the Bengal P.C.C. The requisition letter consists of ten separate sheets of papers. Of these, eight pages have the text of the letter addressed to the Secretary requesting him to call a requisition meeting under Rule 31 of the Bengal P.C.C. and there are signatures of the members below the text.

The date given in all these eight pages is 15th July, 1939 in some pages in type like the text of the letter and in others in handwriting. Two pages contain only signatures without any text and without any date. The number of signatures on these two pages is 55. The total number of signatures is 160 and the requisite number of signatures for a valid requisition is one fourth of the total number of members of the Bengal P.C.C. which should be 544 but is 541, that is, 136 or 135. The signatures on a single page are of persons belonging to different districts and could not have been all obtained on the 15th July 1939. There is nothing in the requisition paper to show when it was received in the office of the Bengal P.C.C. and the Assistant Secretary was unable to say anything about it.

It is evident that all the signatures could not have been made on the 15th and they were evidently made on loose sheets, two of which were blank sheets without any text. They should have been open to inspection but unfortunately two members who wanted to see them could not do that, whatever the reason, and the letter of a third member for a copy was not attended to. It is contended on these facts that the letter was not at all in existence with all the signatures on it on the 15th July when the notices were issued, but that it was got ready between the 18th July and 26th July and hence the notice was irregular. The facts mentioned above raise a suspicion, but it is not necessary to base a decision on them.

WHAT RULE SAYS.

Rule 28 of the Bengal P.C.C. says:—At least seven clear days' notice shall be given by the Secretary to the members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee for convening an ordinary or special general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. Notices will have to be sent individually to the members as well as to the Press."

Thus under this rule notices have to be given both individually and through the Press and there is to be "at least seven clear days' notice." The Bengal P.C.C. has produced certificates of posting of notices to members. All these certificates contain only the name of the addressee and no address of any addressee is given in any of them as required by the Postal rules. It is therefore impossible to say to what addresses the notices were sent. Some members have complained that they did not receive any notice at all and one member has submitted the envelope and the notice sent to him which contains a wrong address and which was for that reason received by him after the meeting.

No address being given in the certificate it is not possible to say to what address all the notices were sent. All these notices were posted at 7-30 p.m. on 18th July 1939 and could not therefore have been received by any member living outside Calcutta and by most members living even in Calcutta before the 19th July at the earliest. The Press notice was published on the morning of the 19th July 1939. The question is whether on these facts there was at least seven clear days' notice for the meeting. Ordinarily speaking, whenever it is said that so many clear days' notice is required for a meeting, the day on which the notice is published and the day on which the meeting is to be held, are both excluded in counting the number of days. On that basis if 19th July and 26th July are excluded we get only six lear days and not seven as required by the rule quoted above.

NULL AND VOID.

It is said, however, that according to the practice of the Bengal P.C.C. it is not necessary to exclude the days as above indicated and that the notice is sufficient. The words of the rule are 26 clear and even if such a practice exists it cannot over-ride the express provision of the rule. When it is sought to dissolve the Executive Council which had been formed by the President under the authority of the Provincial Congress Committee without assigning any reason in the notice and assigning different reasons according to the varying inclinations of the requisitionists, after it has been allowed to function inspite of protests, when the motive behind this move is at least open to suspicion and the dissolution and reconstitution of the Council result in excluding a number of members belonging to the minority group reducing them to much less than one fourth and thus making the appointment of the Election Tribunal in accordance with the wishes of the majority without regard to the opinion of the minority possible, when the letter of requisition itself has no endorsement to show when it was presented and when its inspection was not available to members, it is necessary to scrutinise the whole thing carefully and insist upon a strict compliance with the rules of the Bengal P.C.C. This has not been done and the meeting of the 26th July was invalid for want of sufficient and proper notice under the rules. Its proceedings are, therefore, declared null and void. The old Executive Council continues. The proceedings of the new Executive Council held on 30th July and the appointment of Election Tribunal are equally null and void.—United Press.

Prospects For Cinchona In Cochin

(From Our Correspondent.)

ERNAKULAM, (By Mail).

The Government of Cochin have just received a report from the Director of Agriculture relating to the possibilites of developing plantations of cardamoms, cinchona, eucalyptus, wattle, cloves, etc. according to which, investigations have already been conducted on one of the crops by an expert of the Government of India, Mr. Andrew Wilson, and the Economic Botanist and Agricultural Chemist of the Department. It is found that in the Nellyampathi hills of the Cochin State, there are at least 2,000 acres suitable for cinchona cultivation.

Mr. Wilson in his report, has emphasised the necessity for starting trial plantations, say, one acre, before any large scale plantation is attempted in any locality.

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Rental Value Or Profits Of Agriculture?

(Continued from Page 8).

and not from the profits of agriculture which should be the sole test in fixing assessments.

He deplored the absence of any provision in the Bill for making it obligatory on Government to revise an existing settlement in order to reduce the present assessment on grounds of harshness.

Distinguished economists in the country and successive Presidents of the Indian National Congress had pleaded for the principle he was urging now the Government to adopt.

CHITALE'S PESSIMISM.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale doubted the advisability of accepting Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment. The land revenue system in this province was based mostly on the system that prevailed before the establishment of the British rule. The Land Revenue Code that was evolved in 1879 was put under scientific basis so that even-handed justice could be met to all.

Rao Bahadur Chitale proceeding, said, that the fixation of assessment on profits alone would not solve the problem.

The measure under discussion was not a solitary bill. There were already bills on the anvil for the consolidation of all holders for the redemption of debts, and all those bills were taken together. Then there was no doubt that the lot of the agriculturists would be very much improved.—*

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala urged the Government to accept Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment.

I. L. P. SUPPORT.

Mr. A. V. Chitre (Ratnagiri) referred to the Peasant Enquiry Committee of the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee which came to the conclusion that assessment should be based on profits of agriculture and not on rental value. But the old bureaucracy rejected the amendment. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's was the only equitable solution. In this province most of the cultivation was done to raise food crops for some consumption and not money crops for international trade purposes. Even the Land Revenue Assessment Committee of 1924 had recommended for the assessment of land revenue on agricultural profits basis. He urged the House to accept the amendment.

Mr. M. A. Bhaiji moved an amendment which sought to treat Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment as sub-clause (A) and the sub-clause Seven of the Bill as (B).

Mr. S. V. Parulekar insisted that either Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment should be incorporated in the Bill or the Bill itself should be kept in abeyance. He understood from the Revenue Minister that assessment should be based on agricultural pofits alone but that sufficient data in that regard had not yet been evolved. If so, he asked, whether the Government would wait till such time as they gathered statistics in order to enable them to proceed with the measure.

The House adjourned for tea.—

Mr. R. N. Mandalik (Kolaba) urged the Government to accept the amendment. He expressed the fear the Government might rely on fictitious rent rolls.

WHEN JAMNADAS WAS IN POWER.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, in the course of his reply explaining Government's position said that a practical view of affairs always differed from ideal views. The question whether assessment should be based on profits of agriculture or on rental value as defined in the present Bill was subjected to careful scrutiny in the past and the latter method was chosen. When Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the mover of the amendment was in power he had drafted a similar Bill with which he wanted to attract people. His position then was by no means safe and he was desperate He convened a conference in Poona two years ago and explained to it his measure. In that Bill he had taken rental value as the basis for assessment and not profits.

Two years had gone and there was a change in Mr. Mehta, the reason being that now he was in the Opposition. Explaining his Bill to the Poona Conference Mr. Jamnadas then observed that the land problem had defied solution for a long time and that numerous enquiries were held without any results. He said 'let us make a beginning.' There would always be objection to any measure. But this happened when Mr. Mehta was in power. When a man was in power, both sides were not open to him. There was responsibility on his head and he had to put things through and execute them.

DIFFICULTIES FOR ACCEPTING PROFITS AS BASIS.

Explaining some of the difficulties that stood in the way of having profits for the basis of assessment Mr. Desai said income-tax would serve as a good example False accounts and fraud were difficult to tackle. In the case of agriculture it would be still more difficult. A landlord might write that twenty labourers were employed in his account book but actually employed only ten. It was not always the case that all assessors were men with experience in agriculture. The Bardoli Enquiry Committee was cited by the opposition in favour of their contention. But the fact remained that the struggle was not carried on to establish the principle that assessment should be based on profits.

The struggle was on the score that the increased taxation was based on wrong datas. It was true that Mr. Bhulabhai V. Desai who appeared before the Bardoli Enquiry Committee on behalf of the Peasants stressed for the principle of assessment on profits but that claim had not been persisted in. There were many difficulties in the way of determining the agricultural profits. It was such a nebulous thing that no expert could challenge it. Cooked accounts and bogus entries would be difficult to be detected.

POLITICAL CAPITAL BEING MADE BY OPPOSITION.

The Minister went on to say that he believed that the whole Opposition might have been inspired as a vote-canvassing device. Political capital was sought to be made on this issue.

Referring to other criticisms levelled against the Bill, the Revenue Minister said that he was not concerned with them since they were not based on fact. Criticisms based on facts were bound to go home but in the present case, that was not so. Facts could not be manipulated.

Replying to the fears expressed that there would be rack-renting, the Minister considered the argument as illusive. The revision of assessment contemplated would affect only the heavily assessed areas. It was not going to be reduced in lightly assessed areas. Furthermore, Government would take all care to examine the rent books and see that fictitious figures were excluded. He concluded that whatever was sought to be done was properly done and he saw absolutely no reason for the acceptance of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment. He considered Mr. Bhaiji's amendment as unnecessary.

DEHLAVI SUPPORTS MEHTA.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, (Leader of the Opposition) supporting the amendment, cited Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's plea in the Bardoli enquiry when he advocated agricultural profits as the basis of assessment and wished Government would adopt a principle which had been advocated by one of their prominent Congress Leaders in the Bardoli case. The present Bill, he said, miserably failed to provide the hope for relief and if Mr. Jamnadas's amendment was unacceptable to Government, it were better that the Bill were withdrawn.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta replying protested that he had been misquoted by the Minister in reference to his speech at the Poona Conference. In the course of that speech he had made it clear that the proposals made by him then were not as wide as he would have liked them to be, but that they formed the minimum that should be done. He had never defined rental value in the sense defined by the Revenue Minister. In his opinion the concept of rental value and agricultural profit was the same.

He pleaded that one could not charge anything to agriculturists unless he was assured that his land could be maintained. In this country on account of uncertainty of monsoon and absence of control over the country's monetary policy, agriculturists were exposed to great risks. In these circumstances agricultural profits, he thought, could be the only equitable basis.

MEHTA'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Mr. Morarji Desai replying said that he had failed to be convinced by the Opposition arguments. He would not repeat arguments against the amendment. He did not want to claim any credit for the Bill. He had made it clear that circumstanced as they were, it was not possible for them to go as far as they would have liked to go—in the present circumstances it was not possible for them to revolutionise the entire Land Revenue System. They had considered the Bill only on the economic basis. But nobody could deny that the present Bill was an improvement on the existing system, as it would give at least some relief where none could be possible under the existing system.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment was rejected by 63 votes to 29.

PARULEKAR'S AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

An amendment for the deletion of the words "open competition" from the "rental value clause" moved by Mr. S. V. Parulekar was accepted by the Government.

The Revenue Minister then moved the next sub-clause which empowers the Government to direct an original or revision settlement of Land Revenue of lands comprised in a Revenue Survey.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala moved an amendment which sought to direct the Government to hold revisions "on a representation or representations made by a tenant or tenants."

He said that the declared intention of the Government was to alleviate the distress of the peasantry.

It was, therefore, proper that Government should examine complaints whenever received and in the case of a small holder, if he found that he was not getting as much yield as the Government wanted to take out of him, then the former should direct a settlement.

The Revenue Minister opposing the amendment said that a revision of settlements was guaranteed for every thirty years. The particular section to which Mr. Jhabvala had tabled an amendment already provided for the revision of settlements in areas which still had some time for such revision.

The amendment was rejected.

HASTEN FRESH SETTLEMENTS.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi (Leader of the Opposition) moved an amendment that the following clause be added to the sub-clause relating the Government direction for the revision of a settlement, (that the Provincial Government shall direct a fresh settlement of the Land Revenue of the Province within one year of the passing of this Act."

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi said that the amendment was an attempt to test the Government which had claimed that the Bill would bring lot of good to the poor. The clause as it stood without his amendment would mean that settlements for revision would take place only when Government deemed it necessary which would mean there would be no uniformity in all localities. According to him the Bill only held out promises for the future and revision would be undertaken only under certain conditions. He urged Government to accept his amendment to rectify the position.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala supported the amendment. Messrs. A. G Kaji and G. K. Gaikwad also pleaded for the acceptance of the amendment.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar asserted that the intended effect on the Bill could only be realised by the acceptance of the amendment.

WHEREFROM TO BRING 180 OFFICERS?

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai observed that it was physically impossible for him to accept the amendment in view of the many difficulties. There were over 180 talukas in the Province which would require 180 settlement officers. He did not know wherefrom to produce 180 Settlement Officers. Nevertheless, he was equally anxious to have the resettlement finished as soon as possible. He hoped to train as many persons as possible as Settlement Officers and get the work quickly done.

The Minister went on to say that he would not compare the suitability of particular Talukas for an early settlement or comment whether the rates in those respective areas were high or low, since that would prejudice the interests of the areas. He concluded that it was his ambition to train enough men to do the work as early as possible but that he could not do everything immediately.

Asked by a member by what time the Minister hoped to get the revisions done, he replied "between three to five years."

TIME LIMIT FOR RE-SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. A. V. Chitre moved an amendment to the amendment increasing the time limit from one year to three years.

Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai: "I do not want my 'bona fides' to be doubted."

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi: There is nothing personal.

Mr. Chitre pleaded that there should be some time limit within which Government should dispose of the resettlement problem. His amendment was only calculated to act as a spur to the Government.

Mr. Faiz Mohd. Khan (Muslim League) moved another amendment raising the period for resettlement from three years to five years.

PRIORITY FOR POST-1915 SETTLEMENTS.

That resettlements should be undertaken in those Talukas where it had taken place after 1915 was the purport of another amendment moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Mr. Mehta said that he would not agree with the plea advanced by the Revenue Minister, namely, paucity of Settlement Officers. The organising capacity of the Government was indeed great as evinced in the execution of their Prohibition programme. Dearth of adequate Settlement Officers was not a proper claim, since there were many retired officials, who would undertake to do the work. The old revision was very unjust since conditions obtaining now were very different.

The agriculturists suffered too much. He knew that Government was aware of their plight and had granted remissions in many cases.

The Minister had not replied when the House rose for the day.

A.P.

Colonies, Raw Material And Lebensraum

(Continued from page 6)

mercury, antimony and precious metals, to quote a few of the most important. The second group, non-metallic minerals, such as coal, petroleum and chemical materials. The third group consists of rubber and textiles, particularly cotton and wool, and the fourth group vegetable oils and timber.

In dealing with these materials it should be borne in mind that the use of many of them can be avoided by substitution. In the non-metallic mineral group, for instance, oil can displace coal, to give just one example. In addition to substitution, there are also enormous possibilities opened up by synthetic productions, but there is no doubt even so that ready access to supplies is still necessary for those countries whose domestic supplies are inadequate for their requirements. I use the words "ready" and "free access" because the problem has to be surveyed from the point of view of a country in need of such supplies, and the question immediately arises as to what grounds a country has for claiming a redistribution of the sources of raw materials, if she has in fact, ready access to her requirements; requirements which could be found easily in a country which is not colonial, mandated, or protected territory of hers, but which offers equal facility to all traders.

* * * *

It is necessary to see in what parts of the world the sources of raw materials are situated. The figures in this can only be approximate in view of the absence of detailed statistics from U.S.S.R. and China. Also these sources of supplies change from time to time. In fact the main sources of the supply of copper, manganese and platinum, to take few examples, have all changed comparatively recently. The following figures show the percentage of world supply produced by all the Colonial territories in the world:—

Iron Ore	3.4 per cent.
Lead	0.4 per cent.
Tin	56.9 per cent.
Manganese Ore	13.7 per cent.
Nickel	9.0 per cent.
Mercury	—
Copper	21.3 per cent.
Platinum	0.1 per cent.
Silver	1.3 per cent.
Gold	6.4 per cent.
Coal	0.3 per cent.
Petroleum	3.7 per cent.
Cotton	2.5 per cent.
Rubber	96.1 per cent.

I have not given figures for the fourth group i. e. Vegetable Oils and timber, and this is because although their percentage is high, vegetable oils are still largely used in foodstuffs and also because in their industrial use each class is completely interchangeable with one another. One main fact, however, clearly stands out that all the major raw materials with the exception of rubber, and to a lesser extent copper, are found in sovereign States and not in Colonial areas. The United States of America, India and the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire and the U.S.S.R. hold paramountcy amongst owners. They are sovereign, or partly independent States. These figures form a comparison of Colonial v. World production. Apart from British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, Colonial territories are all of negligible importance in the production of raw materials. I would like to particularise that great stress has recently been laid on the Mandated territories in Africa. The figures which are readily available to all make it quite clear that they are strikingly poor in their resources. Their reallotment would not have any appreciable effect on the economic prosperity of any country. If I may take Germany as an example, I will give a much-quoted fact. In 1911 the total exports of German Colonies to Germany amounted to £2,105,000 as compared with the German imports of raw materials excluding foodstuffs of £270,000,000 or rather less than 1 per cent. Germany drew from her colonial empire half of one per cent of her raw materials, and one-two-hundredth of her supplies. She sent to her Empire 1/180th part of her exports. In 1929, a good year, the former German Colonies bought from the outside world 12 million pounds worth imports, as compared with Germany's exports of 600 million pounds. British, French, Dutch, Belgian and Portuguese territories produce together about 10 per cent of world supplies of raw materials. I hope that I am making it clear that the solution must be to offer freedom of trade to bring about economic prosperity, and this redistribution of raw materials, if it is to be successful, would have to be on a great scale, and it would have to, in the main, deal with sovereign and independent Powers, and not with colonial or mandated territories. Great Britain is the most heavily taxed nation in the world, and her economic troubles are as grave as any. The U.S.A., the most self-sufficient country in the world has 16 million unemployed. The American cannot procure the articles his country produces without paying for them, and it is the difficulty that producers have of finding purchasers that is the real problem. Self-sufficiency is not necessary to national prosperity.

If almost all the countries are in fact deficient in some of the raw materials, the real solution of the problem is to secure an increased measure of freedom of trade. U.S.A. are partly or entirely dependent on imports for the following, viz:— Tin, Manganese, Tungsten, Nickel, Mercury, Asbestos, Graphite, and Rubber. Great Britain and her colonial empire are equally dependent for Iron, Lead, Zink, Nickel, Chromium, Cotton, Timber, Mercury and Petroleum. France and U.S.S.R., Germany and Italy and Japan, are all equally dependent.

* * * *

It is not within the scope of this discussion to attempt a solution of present world economic difficulties. But one complaint which has been made forcibly by what may be considered the dissatisfied powers, which it is claimed by them has a direct connection with the question of colonial redistribution is the question of the shortage of foreign exchange. If it is argued, Italy and Germany could buy in their own currencies, as they could if they had colonies, a wealth of materials would then become available to them. In answer, I again take the case of Germany to show that in 1912, she exported one half of one per cent. of her imports from her colonies. The British Empire figures are also interesting. The trade of Great Britain in 1934 with her colonial Empire was less than 7 per cent of her imports and 10 per cent of her exports. Bilateral trading arrangements are a fatal drawback. At the risk of repetition, I can only say that the answer which I have already given regarding the sources of raw materials apply with equal force here. Since Colonial territories are such poor markets, the shortage of foreign exchange must be a world and not a colonial affair. The production of almost all raw materials exceeds consumption. It is quite unnecessary to go to war and acquire an empire to get possession of raw materials which every producer country is anxious to sell and cannot at present find purchasers. Mr. Norman Angel makes it clear how irrelevant is the acquisition of colonial territory to any real solution of the exchange problem in relation to the purchase of raw materials. He gives as an example:—

An Italian manfacturer needs rubber or tin or palmnuts. In exchange he has to offer Italian goods. These goods are of a luxury nature such as lemons, venetian glass, laces, chianti, and holidays on the Italian Riviera. How will it facilitate the exchange of palmnuts for holidays on the Riviera to compel the exchange to take place directly between the Italians and the African Negroes? It is a little difficult to imagine the hotels of the Italian Riviera being filled with Negroes, producers of African oilnuts. The problem is not so much to give all countries the sources of raw materials as to enable producers to find free and paying market and, therefore, as a corollary to overcome the contributory causes of the present depression, namely tariffs, quotas, and exchange restrictions. To use a 'cliche' it is economic nationalism which prevents those in need from ready access to the raw materials which they require coupled with the fact that many of the 'have-not' countries are without money with which they could buy materials that are available to them.

Generally speaking, therefore, we are forced to the conclusion that economics have little to do with the justification of the claim for the redistribution of Colonies. It is more an appeal to the emotions and a matter of prestige than anything else. Restrictions of free trade in the Colonies are irksome, but not at any rate at present a serious drawback. Restrictions in sovereign States such as U.S.A. and France are of the utmost importance. I do not wish to particularise. I feel that I can prove my case on a broader basis. I feel that the general case which I have outlined can be said to apply in one or other of its aspects to the particular case of all the countries who lay claim to Colonial territories.

Pride and prestige, not economics form the basis of the claims discussed in this article; we must look to an international settlement of defence problems as the only solution for the struggle for power. The situation calls for sacrifices but not the easy sacrifice of the gift of territory. The whole aspects of the situation would be altered if it could in sincerity be felt that that was the price of peace; it is, if I may quote, "the much heavier sacrifice of old habits of lazy thoughts". What is needed is practical study and understanding, not grandoise gestures however magnanimous.

19,268 Wells Affected In Kansas

Sequel To Fall In Crude Petroleum Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

FOLLOWING THE FALL IN CRUDE PETROLEUM PRICES OIL-WELLS IN THE STATES OF OKLAHOMA AND KANSAS HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA AND KANSAS CORPORATION COMMISSION TO CLOSE DOWN FOR FIFTEEN DAYS.

A total of 19,268 wells has been affected in Kansas. Texas has already closed its wells and other states including Arkansas and New Mexico are expected to follow suit. The Independent Petroleum Association representing 90 per cent. of the nation's Independent oil producers have asked the Inter-State Oil Compact Commission to recommend the shutting down of all oil-wells in the mid-continent for fifteen days.

The crisis has now spread to Illinois Field where the Ohio Corporation, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, Ohio, has reduced its purchasing price from 105 to 85 cents a barrel.—Reuter.

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Rural Uplift Work To Be Freed From Officialdom

BIHAR GOVERNMENT PLAN TO CREATE AUTONOMOUS BODY

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, August 16.

The Bihar Ministry, it is understood, as a safeguard against internal sabotage by lingering relic of bureaucracy in officials and redtapism has decided to make Rural Uplift Department an autonomous body just like the University and legislation—Rural Development Administration Act—will shortly be introduced for that purpose.

Experience of this sixteen months has exposed how rapid progress of rural uplift is impossible due to redtapism. Since it would take some time for such a measure to become law it is learnt Government would issue circulars to the heads of Departments to fully co-ordinate in all nation-building activities. If such legislation would be passed Chaukidari Act, Local Self-Government Act, Co-operative Societies Act Village Administration Act and the like would be amended for giving statutory powers to field workers.

HOW SCHEME WORKS

Rural Development Scheme would start functioning in all districts of Bihar from 1st September. In each district one thana has been selected to start work. Each district inspector would be given one clerk and one peon, besides 15 field organisers.

With a view to guide the activities of the Department a Provincial Board, consisting of about 60 members—both officials and non-officials—with a chief organiser as its Secretary will be created. The Provincial Rural Board would be linked with District Rural Boards.

FIELD OF ACTIVITIES

District inspectors would, it is learnt, at present confine their activities to rural sanitation, village Panchayat, co-operative organisation, spinning and cottage industries.

The Department would also educate masses in improved methods of cultivation and marketing.

CONSTRUCTION OF CONGRESS NAGAR

Heavy Rains Interfere With Work

RAMGARH, Aug. 16.

Due to heavy rains the preliminary work for the construction of the Congress Nagar was not going on apace so long. The opening ceremony of the Instructors' Training Camp that was to have taken place on August 9 had to be postponed as the necessary construction was not ready to house them.

Although the weather condition has not yet improved the workers of the Reception Committee are carrying on their work to be ready to receive the instructors on August 20.

A double roofed rain proof shed has already been constructed for housing about 75 instructors—male and female. A hut with a tiled roof has been built as kitchen and a dining hall is also attached. A big hall is under construction to serve the purpose of a lecture hall for theoretical classes.—United Press

The Dev Samaj

The Dev Samaj, which was founded at Lahore, by Bhagwan Dev Atma in 1887, is yet a live and growing organisation in spite of its 51 years of existence. Primarily meant for moral uplift, the Samaj soon extended its activities towards social and educational work and to-day it is conducting a network of schools, libraries and uplift centres throughout the Punjab. The Samaj was a pioneer of women's education in that province and warm tributes have been paid to its work in this field by educationists and social reformers. The latest report of the Samaj for the year ending 30-11-'38 is a record of steady activities and sustained progress, which, it is hoped, will be maintained in the years to come.

KAMALA NEHRU MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug 17.

The construction of Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital has been begun. It is understood, about two and half lakhs of rupees have already been collected for the memorial fund.

The Hospital scheme it is estimated will cost five or six lakhs. The building alone will cost nearly two lakhs. It is likely, apart from the public subscription, the U. P. Government will be approached for a grant of Rs. 5,000.

GLEAMING TEETH
OFTEN HIDE DECAY
Constant rubbing of the teeth with fingers and water, will produce the effect of cleanliness and white teeth. No human finger can, however, dislodge the remains of food wedged between the teeth or behind them.
The use of a stick is liable to damage the enamel. This method may dislodge the food remains between the front teeth only, but will never reach behind the teeth. Moreover, there is always a risk of infection as the stick may carry germs.
With the aid of the dental profession, Tek designed the "short head" toothbrush, which is the only completely safe way of keeping your mouth clean and healthy by reaching behind your teeth and removing every particle of decaying food.
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Guaranteed Products of Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain) Limited, Slough.

Woman's Role In Planned Economy

Sub-Committee Meeting Will Go Into Details Of Terms Of Reference

BOMBAY, August 17.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee on Woman's Role in Planned Economy of the National Planning Committee will be held on September 2 next at the Committee's office. Two other meetings of the Horticultural Sub-Committee and the Rural Marketing and Finance Sub-Committee will also be held during the first week of September.

The "United Press" understands that these meetings will go into the details of the terms of reference of these sub-committees and allocate specific works to different members of each sub-committee. The draft questionnaire for the Sub-Committee on Woman's Role in Planned Economy will, it is understood, also be discussed at the Sub-Committee's meeting on September 2.

The draft questionnaire deals with the social, economic and legal status of women, family life and relationships, marriage, maternity and succession, conditions of industrial employment for women, deleterious social customs acting as hindrance to woman, types and methods of appropriate education, and other miscellaneous problems concerning women. The following are some of the questions:—

To what extent, in your part of the country (or in your community) is woman entitled to hold, acquire, inherit, sell or dispose of property in her own right and on her own initiative?

How far is woman entitled and to what extent is it common for her to carry on any trade, profession, calling or engage in any occupation for her own benefit or of those dependent on her but subject to her own independent power of control and disposal over the earnings of wages derived from such activities?

How far do you consider the employment of women in modern, mechanised, large-scale (and Impersonal) industry compatible with the natural temperament and acquired habits and training, as well as with the social and economic needs of the community?

Are there any customs, usages, or legal obligations which impede women utilising their time, skill and energy for productive work in any channel?

What provision has been made or facilities available for the appropriate education and training of women for the several kinds of work and employment of women of different capacities may need to engage in?—United Press.

TO CLOSE UP LOOPHOLES IN PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 16).

during the month was 11. There are 72 permits to Opium addicts for consumption of 25 1/2 tolas per week and 18 permits to Chara addicts for consumption of 6 1/4 tolas per week.

KARACHI TO GO GRADUALLY DRY

Excise Advisory Committee's Recommendations

KARACHI, August 16.

Decisions of far-reaching importance relating to gradual Prohibition in the city of Karachi were taken by Karachi Excise Advisory Committee at their meeting at the Collectorate to-day, the District Magistrate of Karachi presiding.

By a large majority, the Committee resolved that the number of 'on' shops dealing in foreign liquors be reduced from 24 to 10 shops only. Of these, licences will be allowed to four refreshment rooms and six hotels.

As regards the country liquor shops, the Committee passed a resolution reducing their number from fourteen to one only.

All the elected members voted for the resolutions. Two solitary dissentients were the representatives of the licence holders.

It is understood that Mr. Popatlal, M.L.A., (Congress) who was the sponsor of the above resolutions, is giving notice of questions in the Assembly to enquire how far the recommendations of the Excise Advisory Committee are being accepted by the Government.—United Press.

PLIGHT OF CO-OPS. IN BOMBAY PROVINCE

(Continued from Page 16.)

mained unchanged at 14. The total amount of loans advanced to individuals during the year was Rs. 6,95,398 and the recoveries during the year were Rs. 66,028. The amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year from individuals was Rs. 16,61,331 of which an amount of Rs. 40,690 was overdue. There was steady increase in the business of land mortgage banks which is evidenced by the fact that the amount of loans advanced has gone up from Rs. 6,65,072 to Rs. 13,60,470.

COTTON SALE SOCIETIES.

Agricultural non-credit movement witnessed an increase of 13 societies during the year. The cotton sale societies continued to be popular and sold 5,47,952 maunds of cotton at an aggregate price of Rs. 37,82,899. Amongst the cotton sale societies, with the exception of the Hubli Cotton Sal-Society, others have maintained satisfactory progress. Two more taluka development associations were registered during the year bringing the number of taluka development associations to 105.

The urban credit movement continued to show signs of expansion and increased activities. The number of societies rose from 653 to 665. An amount of Rs. 3,43,93,898 was recovered during the year out of the total amount due for repayment of Rs. 4,20,26,509.

During the year, orders were issued directing that the use of the word "Bank" should be restricted to societies which do the business of banking as defined in Sec. 277-F of the Indian Companies Act. The salary-earners' societies have also shown steady progress.

HOUSING.

The housing movement continues to make headway and the year under report witnessed a further increase in the number of societies from 85 to 93. Ahmedabad is leading in this type of co-operative activity.

The consumers' movement is showing some signs of improvement which is indicated by an increase in the number of members from 5,773 to 6,068 and in the turnover from Rs. 5,62,624 to Rs. 5,96,368. Under the Marketing Scheme subsidised by the Government of India, 8 Industrial Associations have come into existence, of which the progress achieved by the Ahmednagar Industrial Association is particularly noteworthy.

The scheme of Co-Operative Training and Education subsidised by the Government of India continued to be in operation and 46 departmental officers, 3 honorary organisers and 23 employees of co-operative institutions received training.

MR. HUQ FOR MECCA

Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, Chief Minister, Bengal, it is reported, proposes to perform Haj this season. It is not, however, known as to who will efficiate for him during his leave of absence.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 11th August 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders —Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,57,50,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		88,97,40,000
Loans against Securities per contra		—
Acceptances for Constituents		5,39,000
Sundries		46,04,000
	Rupees	100,68,83,000
ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government Securities	48,46,08,000	
Other Authorised Investments	96,41,000	49,42,49,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	7,98,80,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	20,05,97,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,02,58,000	31,07,35,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		5,39,000
Dead Stock		1,87,25,000
Sundries		45,23,000
Bullion		—
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	13,48,53,000	
Balances with other Banks	4,32,59,000	17,81,12,000
	Rupees	100,68,83,000

Position Of Scheduled Bank

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 11th August 1939.

1 Demand Liabilities—		
(a) In India		102,71,42,000
(b) In Burma		7,14,07,000
2 Time Liabilities—		
(a) In India		102,71,42,000
(b) In Burma		4,23,28,000
3. Cash—		
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—		
(a) In India	5,32,26,000	
(b) In Burma	1,20,000	
(ii) Burma Notes—		
(a) In India	31,000	
(b) In Burma	39,49,000	
(iii) Rupee Coin—		
(a) In India	92,47,000	
(b) In Burma	1,02,000	
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—		
(a) In India	44,03,000	
(b) In Burma	80,000	
4. Balances with Reserve Bank		23,11,51,000
5. Advances—		
(a) In India		103,51,98,000
(b) In Burma		3,93,11,000
6. Bills discounted—		
(a) In India		4,05,77,000
(b) In Burma		27,84,000

Heavy Arrivals Of Foreign Yarn Create Nervousness

Upcountry Demand Unsatisfactory

Bombay, Aug. 16.

The yarn market has remained rather dull and inactive so far as Indian yarns are concerned and although prices have fluctuated within a very narrow range the undertone has continued to remain very quiet throughout the week under review. Cotton prices have remained very steady during the whole week probably due to scarcity of rains in several cotton growing centres in this country. Demand from consuming centres does not show any improvement and it is reported that in some of the important centres particularly in Gujarat and Kathiawar and C. P. districts offtake in yarns has considerably fallen off due to absence of rains.

There have been some enquiries from Northern markets but the prices offered are too low and are not suitable for acceptance by our mills. It is further reported that several mills in those markets have been offering to sell their yarns at very cheap prices and it is well nigh impossible for Bombay mills to compete with those mills.

Reports from Southern India are also not satisfactory and prices of yarns have been gradually declining on account of absence of confidence and continued selling pressure from the weakholders. As regards export markets enquiries are very limited and only small business has been possible for Hongkong and other Far Eastern markets.

In case of foreign yarns continued heavy arrivals from Japan and Shanghai by the incoming steamers have created nervousness in the local market and prices have been showing a tendency to decline further. Monsoon reports from certain parts of the country are not satisfactory and acute distress is said to be prevailing in those parts. The future outlook therefore does not seem to be hopeful at the present moment.

ENGLISH YARNS

On account of continued disparity in prices and also due to satisfactory business for home markets, Manchester prices continued to remain very high and unsuitable for this market and therefore no business has been possible during the week.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Prices both in Japanese and Shanghai yarns have fluctuated within a very narrow range during the week and the turnover has been rather restricted. Enquiries from almost all important consuming districts have been showing steady improvement but the actual business is yet very small because of the continued decline in prices during the last few weeks. The Shanghai Exchange continues to remain yet unsettled and uncertain and naturally therefore buyers are afraid of further decline in prices of Shanghai yarns. In case of Japanese yarns the Link System has created a loss of confidence amongst the buyers most of whom are afraid of further decline in prices at any moment. Heavy arrivals by the incoming steamers have also tended the prices to decline further during the week. In case of Mercerised yarns speculative turnover is now very restricted although the prices are getting more and more attractive Japanese Exchange has remained unchanged during the week

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

Official prices of the Italian Syndicate have remained unchanged during the week. Demand for Italian yarns has rather received a setback during the week probably due to further decline in forward prices of Japanese yarns and also due to heavy arrivals during the last few weeks. Reports from consuming districts go to show that the stocks have been increasing and offtake has been falling off and dealers and consumers have been making fresh purchases only on a limited scale. As regards staple fibre yarns prices have remained practically unchanged during the week whereas offtake continues to remain restricted inspite of the present low level of prices. Fresh forward business with Japan continues to remain moderate. The future outlook is not hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS

Increased enquiries were in evidence on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., particularly in 10 1/2s and 20 1/2s owing to steady cotton prices and increased turnover has been possible during the week. Unfavourable reports regarding the monsoon in certain parts of the country particularly in Gujarat and Kathiawar have been restricting the offtake and naturally stocks of yarns with the mills as well as with the dealers have been increasing. The future outlook is not yet hopeful.

Decline Of Four Annas In Sugar Prices

Increased Selling By Weak Holders

Bombay, Aug. ... of further small decline in prices as there are large stocks and fresh arrivals from Java are expected next week. As regards future course of the market, looking to the local conditions, it is likely that prices may decline somewhat further as declarations for September are due shortly when some of the holders have to liquidate their September commitments. In spite of the fact that present prices are very low and discount most of the bearish factors, we cannot see that the present outlook is one that ensures the maintenance of prices at the higher level at least for some time to come.

JAVA SUGAR

Local market for ready Java sugar developed an easier tenuency and prices are about four annas lower since our last which is due to poor offtake, large stocks and expected heavy arrivals in course of next few weeks. As regards forward positions as a result of unsatisfactory position of ready, there was entire lack of buying interest and prices on the whole show a decline of 5 to 6 annas per cwt. as compared with last week. Owing to recent sharp decline in prices both in ready and forward, naturally there is heavy pressure of sales by weak holders and business has been difficult as there was total absence of fresh buying interest. Both Java and London Terminal markets in the meantime remained steady but owing to above this had no effect on the local prices. During the week, no direct business was placed in the market by the Importers but on the contrary there was some inclination on the part of local dealers to resell in Java but it was difficult to connect business owing to freight engagements of the Java shippers and prices ruling in India being unsuitable for cancellations. At the close tone of the market was very quiet.

INDIAN SUGARS.

Locally there are small stocks of Indian sugars and prices more or less moved in sympathy with Java sugar. There was no interest in forward deliveries owing to present position of Java sugar. Cawnpore market was reported firm during the earlier part of the week but was easier during latter part of the week owing to unfavourable reports from Bombay regarding Java Sugar.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market there was an all-round decline of 1 1/2 points while on London Terminal market there was a rise of 1d in December and 1 1/2d in March and May. Java market which was reported very firm at the end of last week was again quiet this week as the reports from India were not favourable.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was no interest in Indian sugar except for ready. As regards Java sugar, both Calcutta and Karachi markets were reported easier with a decline of 2 to 3 annas per cwt. owing to reported decline in price of Java sugar in Bombay.

Imports of sugar during January to June 1939, 1938 and 1937 were estimated as under:—

1939 (6 months) 116,000 tons (98,000 tons from Java and 18,000 from other countries).
1938 (6 months) 3,000 tons
1937 (6 months) 6,000 tons

Stocks of the Syndicate Mills on 30th June 1939 were estimated at 25,04,743 mds. as against 26,97,571 mds. on the fortnight ending 14th June 1939.

Stocks of sugar in main British Indian Ports on about 3rd August 1939 were estimated at 49,592 tons as against 20,106 tons at the same time last year.

GENERAL

Local market for ready Java sugar is likely to remain quiet with a possi-

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 16

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Power and Light 5 per cent Pfd	41
Int Tel and Tel (Foreign)	6
Electric Bond and Share Common	9 3/8
Amr Water Works and Electric dol 6 Pfd	46
American Telephone and Telegraph	165
Sun Life of Canada	390
Western Union Telegraph	23 7/8
Union Pacific	97
New York Central	14
Schenley Distillers dol 5 1/2 Pfd	74
National Dairy dol 7 Pfd Cum A	117
Consolidated (Edison)	32
Amrex Corporation	21 5/8
Texas Corporation	34 1/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	79 1/4
Socony	11 3/8
Consolidated Oil	6 3/4
United States Steel	47 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	58 3/4
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	16
International Nickel of Canada	48 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	25 5/8
Chrysler Motor	80 3/4
General Motors	45 3/4 XD
General Electric	36 1/8
Columbia Gas and Electric	7
American Radiator	11
Woolworth	47 3/4
Lockheeds	24 1/4
Loews Inc	43
Chase National Bank	31 1/2
National City Bank of New York	24 3/4

Turnover 650,000 shares. Market declined owing to forced liquidation of holdings of Mendelssohn and Co., of Amsterdam and International developments. Expect gradual improvement.

Produce Receipts

	Bombay, Aug 17
Wheat	4,284 cwts.
Linseed	3,011 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	59 cwts.
Gingellyseed	473 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,635 cwts.
Castorseed	636 cwts.
Rice	13,174 cwts.
Myrabollams	488 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,987 cwts.
Mowraseed	321 cwts.
Gram	3,212 cwts.
Joowar	7,024 cwts.
Bajree	4,140 cwts.

"I feel perfectly fit again— you too need not suffer any longer

General Weakness and Weakness during Pregnancy, Nervous Irritability, Infectious Diseases, Weak Teeth, Skin Troubles, Anæmia, Feminine Complaints

—KALZANA removes all these troubles in an amazingly short time.

And to think that I always used to dread the approach of such a natural event. I use Kalzana regularly now and feel as though I have taken on a new lease of life—no more weakness, pain or misery. If Kalzana can do that for me, it can surely do it for you too." A lack of vital minerals is nearly always the cause of your troubles. Kalzana, the mineral food for better health, makes up that shortage of minerals in your body, and so, in the most natural way, removes the cause of your pain and discomfort. Kalzana strengthens every cell of your body and blood, and by so doing it regulates your bodily functions and makes you strong and healthy. Use Kalzana for a time and you will suffer no more from pain and weakness.

KALZANA

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

At all Chemists and Bazars

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS UP

Silver Quietly Steady In Bombay

TREND LOWER ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

3-1/2 P. C. Indian Sterling Loan Loss 5 Sh.

BOMBAY: August 17.

NEW YORK COTTON

On the New York Cotton Market a slightly better feeling prevailed to-day owing to higher Liverpool cables, but obscure political situation restrained activity. The market closed finally at 3 points up for October.

During the night session the local Cotton Market was steady with the rate closing at Rs. 153-2 for A.-M.

BULLION

On the London Silver Market India and speculators bought and sold. Prices were fixed 1/16d. lower for both the Spot as fell as the Forward. Silver prices on the local Bullion Market were quietly steady. Gold was unchanged.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Very quiet conditions prevailed on the London Stock Exchange. Prices mostly showed a downward trend owing to absence of buyers. Losses, however, were small with the market closing steadier at lower levels. Wall-Street opened easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939.

New York, Aug. 17.

Previous closing	8.69
To-day's opening	8.72
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	8.72
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Previous closing	4.32
To-day's opening	4.31
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	4.34
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 157-12
April May 1940	Rs. 153-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 17.

New York cotton displayed better sentiment following higher Liverpool cables but obscure political situation restrained activity.

Trading in October began at 8.72 i.e. three points higher than last closing prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and good trade support which easily absorbed scattered liquidation with October further rising to 8.75.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Aug. 17.

During the night session, the market ruled steady owing to higher New York advices. The rate for Broach A/May after opening at Rs. 152-12 closed higher at Rs. 153-2. J/A. stood at Rs. 157-14.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 17.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.74/8.74) 8.72/8.72
December (8.60/8.59) 8.57/8.56
January (unquoted) unquoted

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

American October 4.32
American December 4.29
Giza October 6.29
Giza December 6.36

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Aug. 17.

TEAS.

Indian Pekoe (1 1/4) 1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-0 1/4) 1-5 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Grop August September (£20 5/8) £20 3/4 sellers
Dundee August (£23 3/4) £23 1/2
Lightning August (£22 1/4) £22 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 9/16 paid and buyers) 8 9/16 paid and buyers
Forward October December (8 9/16 paid and value) 8 9/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July August (£11 sellers) £11 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 5/8) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£11 3/4) £12 sellers

METALS

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers; £230 sellers) £229 7/8 buyers; £230 sellers
Lead (£15 3/4 buyers £15 13/16 sellers steady) £15 13/16 buyers £15 7/8 sellers. Steady.
Copper (£50 1/4 to £50 3/4) £50 to £50 1/2
Iron (102) 102

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 17.

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 17.

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.13
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Aug. 17.

Previous closing	176.70
To-day's opening	176.70
To-day's closing	176.70

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 17.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.68.13 and continued dull and inactive franc opened at 176.70 without any change and remained quiet.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.201) 13.200
New York on Bombay (35.01) 35.00
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.01) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-3 17/32) 0-3 13/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-7) £7-8-7
Silver (17 1/16) 17

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug. 17.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay "India and Speculators bought and sold. Small business. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 17.

Spot	(17 1/16) 17 1/16
Forward	(16 3/4) 16 11/16—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 17.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-7) £7-8-7

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Silver ready	45 15 6
Silver Shravan (Second)	45 10 6
Silver Bhadrapad	45 5 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 1 3
Gold Shravan (Second)	37 1 6
Gold Bhadrapad	37 1 6
Sovereign	23 9 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Night Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Wheat September	2 15 3
Wheat January	3 3 6
Wheat May	3 3 3
Linseed September	5 3 3
Linseed	4 15 3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

The Liverpool wheat market closed at 43 5/8d. for October position to-day while yesterday's closing was 43 3/4.

3½% GOVT. LOAN Latest Quotation

Bombay, Aug. 17.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 98-4-6 for spot at 4 p.m.

3½% INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 17.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £83 3/4

Closing quotations of the same Loan on the previous days were:—

Thursday August 10, £83 3/4
Friday August 11, £83 3/4
Monday August 14, £83 1/2
Tuesday August 15, £83 3/4
Wednesday August 16, £84

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 17. 3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange was quietly steady Giltedged securities attracted little interest three and half quoted at 83 3/4 i.e. five shillings lower than last closing.

INDIAN LOANS

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/4) £94 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£84) £83 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108) £107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£103) £102 3/4
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105 1/2 £105 1/2
4 per cent (£96 3/4) £96 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£101 1/4) £101

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£66 1/2) £66 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£92 7/8) £92 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 5/8) £102 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£105 3/4) £105 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£91 7/8) £91 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 3/8) £105 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-6) 16-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (59-9) 59-9
Hydro Electric (dol (3 5/8) 3 5/8
Elec Music Industry (9-9) 9-9
Princhin Johnson (22-0) 22-0
Imperial Chemical (29-10 1/2) 29-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-4 1/2) 65-4 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£18-6) £18-6
Dunlop Rubber (28-3) 28-3
Unilever Ordinary (33-3) 33-3
Ford Motors (17-6) 17-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£51) £50 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (90-0) 89-4 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 5/8) £6 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (131-10 1/2) 131-10 1/2
P and O S N Common Deferred (18-3) 18-3
Distillers (96-9) 95-6
Bredford Dye (3-9) 4 1/2
British Celanese (6-6) 6-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (30-3) 29-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-10 1/2) 2-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (17-10 1/2) 17-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 52 5/8) dol 51 7/8
Indian Iron (36-3) 36-3

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-0
Empire of India (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2

JUTES

Barnagore (£10 1/4) £10 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-3) 24-9
Gula Kelampong (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-3) 28-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (27-10 1/2) 27-6
Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-3
Rio Tintos (£11) £10 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (48-9) 48-9
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/8) £15
Associated Portland Cement (70-10 1/2) 70-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (82-6) 81-3
Sub Nigel (£11) £11
Spring Mines Split Shares (28 1/3) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (71-10 1/2) 71-3
Burma Oil (68-9) 68-3
Mexican Eagle (7-1 1/2) 6-10 1/2
Shell Transport (83-1 1/2) 83-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£34-4 1/2) £33-10 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£29 1/2) £28 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£12 7/8) £12 5/8
London North Eastern Def (£3) £3
London Southern Def (£12 7/8) £12 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
London Transport 'C' (£70 3/4) £70

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 17.

The following are the opening rates:
General Motor (dol 46 1/2d) dol 45 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 5/8) dol 24 3/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 48 1/2) dol 46 7/8
U S Steel Preference (109 1/2) unquoted

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with Oct. at 44 prices worked lower on encouraging overseas cables but later eased under small plate hedging coupled with favourable Australian crop reports.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 17.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with September at 0.66. Prices eased slightly on scattered local selling influenced by weakness abroad with the rate falling to 0.65 7/8.

Calcutta Jute Futures

Calcutta, Aug. 17.

Rates of September settlement at the East India Jute Association:—

Previous closing	38 2 0
Opening	38 2 0
Highest	38 12 0
Lowest	38 2 0
Closing	38 8 0

The market was steadier.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices Recede

Closes Steadier At Lower Levels

(SPECIAL CABLIE.)

London, Aug. 17.

On the Stock Exchange prices generally declined owing to absence of buyers who were unwilling to operate pending clarification of the European situation. Losses, however, were small with the market closing steadier at lower levels.

Wall Street opened easy.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Unaltered: Steel Corps. Easy

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

Jutes ruled practically unaltered with business limited. Hukumchands both ordinary and preference recorded good deal of fluctuations and finally closed steady. In coals fair enquiry continued but business was somewhat restricted. Teas ruled dull due to lack of much support. Miscellaneous Indian iron kept more or less steady at about yesterdays levels while steel corporations were a shade easier. Other industrials revealed no fresh feature. Govt. securities were easier.

Govt. securities three and half per cent, Govt. paper 97/4, faur and half per cent loan 1955.60 small odd lots four per cent loan 1960/70 110/10 small odd lots

Banks:—Central 35/4 c div, Imperial fully paid 1545 ct Punjab National Bank fully paid 103 do conty 36, Reserve 110/8, Bankura Damoodar Rly. 92 Oowreah cotton a pref 163.

Coals:—Amalgamated 23/02 Bengal 295/8 Bhulabararee 7/2, Burrakur ord 11/10 do pref 141, Dhemo Main 12/4. Hurriladih 10/11 Sendar 8.4.

Jutes:— Anglo-India 315 small lot Elvedere 343, Cheviot pref 14, Clive 22/8 small lot, Howrah 48/15, Hukumchand pref 32, Kanknarrah 341, Khardah pref 136, National 20/10 small lot Presidency 3/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 5/5, c div Indian copper 1/00, Rhodesia copper 1/2, Dalmia cement ord 1079 do defd 2/12, Bengal telephone ord 18, Indian iron 24/12, Indian St. Wagon ord 45 small lot, steel corpn ord 12 do pref 93, small odd lot, Balmer Lawrie 263/8, Ol corpn ord 2/9, do pref 151/8, Dunlop rubber second pref 104 odd lot, James Wright ord 10 Ct B B petrol 3/5, Indian General Navgn. ord 88 Ct. Raza sugar 12/8 small odd lot, Upper Ganges sugar ord 11/8.

Teas:—Ethelbari 7/4, Loobah 2/8, Tumsong 8/8.

Debentures:—Three per cent 938/88, Calcutta Municipal 95/12, small lots, three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 101, Rangoon Municipal 101, small lot, five and half per cent 1915/40 Chowringhee property 92.12.—A.P.

ANTIMONY TO BOMBAY FROM CHITRAL

(From A Correspondent)

ATTALIQ, (Chitral) Aug. 17.

Chotalal Ishwardas Parekh and his party crossed the Lowari Pass 14,000 feet high on their way to Chitral. They were welcomed at Ashret village by the Minister of the Chitral State. They are staying as the guests of His Highness. Arrangement is made to bring the antimony ore to Bombay. Chitral is the only State in India where antimony is found in a large quantity in Hindukush mountains.

SITUATION IN SYRIA

Propaganda In Favour Of Emir Abdullah

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

The situation in Syria has become grave. The Police have just unearthed a plot and have arrested twenty persons along with large quantities of ammunition and rifles. They have also discovered important documents relating to a conspiracy to murder twelve prominent Syrian leaders who accepted office under the French Government.

Investigations are going and about a hundred secret Police have been deputed to the outlying districts to arrest certain individuals who are absconding

Vigorous propaganda is still going on in the Syrian Press in favour of Emir Abdulla of the Trans-Jordan being proclaimed King of Syria and Trans-Jordan combined; whilst the Saudi-Arabia Press is against this proposal. This controversy has given rise to a sort of rival party spirit among the Arabs.

Dr. Abdul Hamid Said, the President of the Young Men's Muslim Association at Cairo has issued a clarion call for an Arab Conference to be held at a very early date. Accordingly such a Conference has been arranged and will shortly be held and prominent Arab leaders from Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Yemen, Hedjaz and Egypt will be invited.

"FORWARD BLOC"

New Members Of All-India Committee

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

The following gentlemen have been nominated members of the All-India Working Committee of the Forward Bloc to the four seats that had been left vacant at the Bombay meeting of the Bloc:

Mr. Annapurnaiah (of Andhra), member of the A.I.C.C., Mr. P. M. Bapat, ex-President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Hosmani, M.L.A. (Central), President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and Moulvi Ashrafuddin Ahmad Chowdhury, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and member of the A.I.C.C.—A. P.

FUTURE OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

No Permanency For Nazi Raj

"To-day Czechoslovakia, once a land of freedom of religion, of the Press and of speech, is forced to swallow the Nazi system. It will never digest it. The system is absolutely alien to Czechoslovakian mind. The system is dangerous, not only to Czechoslovakia, but to Europe and the whole world as well. We stood against it, and we are standing against it to-day. Democracy and humanity are our ideals."

Thus observed Mr. Ladislav Urban, the Consul of the Czechoslovakian Republic, speaking on: "Future of Czechoslovakia," under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Sociology, on Thursday evening.

NO RECOGNITION

Answering a question the speaker said that the Czechoslovakian Ambassadors and Ministers abroad did not recognise the so-called Government in Prague, established by Germany, nor did they obey Government orders.

BRITAIN BETRAYS MANDATE

(Continued from page 1)

out by the very terms of the Mandate and the fundamental intentions of its authors. The other three considered that the existing circumstances justify the White Paper policy if the Council did not oppose it.

BRITISH MEMORANDUM

The United Kingdom Government in its memorandum of August 5 to M. Avenol, commenting on the foregoing observations notes that four places on the Commission of eleven were unoccupied "for some reason or another." It is pointed out that the four mentioned in the Commission's observations were impelled to disregard the political background which was freely discussed during the proceedings. The Mandatory Power could not do so and the Council must similarly have regard thereto,

BRITISH GOVT.'S CASE

The Government replies to the principal arguments advanced that the new policy conflicts with the Mandate. These concern the decision to make Jewish immigration after five years dependent on Arab acquiescence, prohibition and regulation of land transfers, and the question of the future constitution which the four members think involve political subordination of a Jewish National Home to the Arab majority. Government maintain with regard to immigration that the White Paper of 1922 meant only that immigration should not exceed the economic absorptive capacity of Palestine. It did not exclude, and never intended to exclude, the possibility of immigration falling below that level owing to other relevant considerations. The Council is reminded that the Mandates Commission have incurred the view that the Mandate's obligations with regard to the two sections of the population are of equal weight.

ITS DIFFICULTIES

Referring to its difficulty of keeping a just balance between its complementary obligations the British Government has decided to provide for general powers with regard to the land question because it has been advised that the rights and positions of Arabs on land might be prejudiced by the failure to prohibit or regulate land sales. With regard to the Constitution it is pointed out that the White Paper definitely lays down certain ruling principles to ensure, when the time comes, that the rights of both communities shall be safeguarded.

THE ALTERNATIVE

The League Council will bear the final responsibility for terminating the existing Mandate and the memorandum notifies the intention to invite the Council to give due weight to the general situation in Palestine which the policy is designed to meet, and asks what the effect will be in Palestine if a policy is pursued without provisions regarding immigration and other important matters. It declares that an interminable period of Government by force would ensue.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug. 17.

James Finlay s.s. Halizones of 3137 reg tons Capt A MacIntyre arrived from Glasgow via Fowey Liverpool Port Said Suez Port Sudan and Aden with general cargo

Anglo Iranian Oil s.s. British Premier of 3377 reg tons Capt G. Johnson arrived from Abadan with cargo of furnace oil

K Devchand s.s. Baron Dechmont of 2221 reg tons Capt L Anderson arrived from Dunston on Tyne via Port Said in water ballast

P and O S N s.s. Ranchi of 8827 reg tons Capt J A Smith arrived from London via Gibraltar Marseilles Port Said Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clark sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

P and O S N s.s. Ranchi of 8827 reg tons Capt J A Smith sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 17-8-39.

S S Jalavihar (SCSN) for Madras and Calcutta

S S Kenya (MM) for Porebunder Marmagoa and African Ports

S S Queda (MM) for Porebunder Kathiawar Ports and Karachi.

S S Abbekerk (LE) for Australian Ports

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 17.

2 Uhenfels 4570 Bremen N F L Edwards
3 Jalavihar 3381 N F N F Scindia S N
4 Borneo Maru 4264 Japan 19-8 O S K Kaisya
5 Halizones 3137 M'Goa 22-8 O S K Kaisha
9 City of Kobe 2743 Karachi 17-8 J Finlay
15 Sumatra Maru 4273 Singapore 20-8 O S K Kaisha
16 City of Benares 6712 Karachi 18-8 K Nixon.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Itinda 2964 Karachi N F M M
9 Thermaikos 2722 Port Said 17-8 Ralli Bros

PRINCE'S DOCK

H Shrivati 250 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H Revati 232 N F N F Malabar Steam ship
M Kaimarsund IX 611 N F N F Merchant S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Maloja 7-9-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 14-9-39 P and O S N
Strathedene 21-9-39 P and O S N
Cathay 24-8-39 P and O S N
Nanpura 31-8-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Venice 20-8-39 K Nixon
Britannia 25-8-39 Anchor Line
City of Cardiff 20-8-39 J Finlay
FROM OSLO
Japan 6-9-39 L Edwards
FROM HAMBURG
Abbekerk 21-8-39 L Edwards
Leibenfels 27-8-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Van Buren 7-9-39 F F Campbell
City of Rayville 9-9-39 L Edwards
City of Corinth 19-8-39 F F Campbell
Saunavind 20-8-39 Volkart Bros.
Pres Adams 24-8-39 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 11-8-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Ryuhuku Maru 23-8-39 O S Kaisha
Corfu 18-8-39 P and O S N
Victoria 23-8-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 19-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Canton 1-8-39 P and O S N
Viterlock 20-8-39 N Y Kaisha
London Maru 8-9-39 O S K Kaisya
FROM BASRA
Chakdina 19-8-39 M M
FROM MOULMEIN
Hatimura 19-8-39 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Strathallan 26-8-39 P and O S N
FROM CALCUTTA
Gogra 21-8-39 M M
Sirsa 21-8-39 M M
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 19-8-39 M M
Takliwa 2-9-39 M M
FROM JAVA
Queda 20-8-39 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Ghandura 19-8-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Itinda 18-8-39 M M
Cranfield 17-8-39 M M
El Hind 15-8-39 Scindia S N
FROM KARACHI
Warfield 22-8-39 M M
Toyama Maru 25-8-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Narkunda 9-9-39 P and O S N
Carthage 16-9-39 P and O S N
Corfu 18-8-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 26-8-39 P and O S N
Canton 2-9-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 8-9-39 Anchor Line
City of Benares 1-9-39 K Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Uhenfels 25-8-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Van Buren 9-9-39 F F Campbell
City of Corinth 21-8-39 F F Campbell.
Pres Adams 26-8-39 F F Campbell
FOR GENOA
Victoria 23-8-39 L Triestino
FOR PORT SAID
Thermaikos 17-8-39 Ralli Bros
Viterlock 3-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 11-9-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 2-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranpura 31-8-39 P and O S N
Tango Maru 13-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Lahore 1-9-39 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
Rawalpindi 14-9-39 P and O S N
Mansei Maru 26-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Sumatra Maru 20-8-39 O S K Kaisya
FOR SYDNEY
Cathay 24-8-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Bandra 24-8-39 M M
Bankura 30-8-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Takliwa 13-9-39 M M
Kenya 30-8-39 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 3-9-39 M M
FROR MARMAGOA
Halizones 22-8-39 James Finlay
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 22-8-39 T Morrison
FOR KARACHI
City of Benares 18-8-39 K Nixon
Viterlock 21-8-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Cardiff 28-8-39 J Finlay
B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Itinda 16-8-39

EXPURTS

S S Corfu for London: 43 cases bristles Cox and Kings (Agent); 167 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 21 cases bristles R Aminoff, 12 cases cow tanned finished leather The W I Tanneries; 8 cases woollen carpets G Kelaty; 31 bags cattle fish bones H M Kerawala

For Malta: 12 bales cotton grey sheeting R Shantilal

For Tripoli: 50 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak

For Jaffa: 18 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdu. Razzak

S S City of Benares for Liverpool: 25 bales wool raw H A Panju; 50 bales wool raw C Lister; 135 bales wool raw Vasanji; 20 bales wool raw A M Thaver

For New York: 99 bales wool raw C Lister

For Philadelphia: 26 bales wool raw C Lister

S S Uhenfels for Hamburg: 11 bales cow hides D Abraham and Sons; 49 bags fennel seed K Tricamji; 325 dms castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 110 bales cotton raw M S Kaisha; 110 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 145 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan; 135 bales cotton twist waste V P Maskai

For Antwerp: 1538 bags cushed bone The Fazalbhai Ibrahim; 1400 bags gr nut oil cake exp H Rawji

Roterdam: 267 bags kardi seeds G Gokalchand; 2666 bags gr nut kernels M Bhuta; 2464 bags gr nut kernels P Bhanji; 5218 bags gr nut seed The Cotton Agents

For Chios: 14 bales d/s buffalohides D Abraham and Sons

S S Ranchi for Shanghai: 60 bags sandalwood S Nowroji

S S Thermikos for Port Said for orders: 1759 bags linseed Ralli Bros

S S Borneo Maru for Yokohama: 132 tons scrap iron Faiz

For Osaka: 400 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 200 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan

For Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 100 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan

For Moppo: 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe: 18 bags dill seed Mangaldas; 200 bales raw cotton M Amersey

For Moppo: 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

For Jinsen: 230 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

For Fusan: 50 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

For Shanghai: 300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha

IMPORTS

S S Pres. Monroe Agent F F Campbell from San Francisco: 171 cases dried fruit; 80 cases prunes; 70 dms lubg oil; 700 rolls asphalt roofing; 100 dms asphalt

From Manila: 440 pkgs rope

For Singapore: 462 bdls rattans; 50 bags damar batu; 845 bags sago flour;

For Penang: 73 slabs tin; 191 bags betelnuts; 420 bags tapioca

S S Mooltan Agent M Mackenzie from Melbourne: 316 cases dried milk powder; 42 bales sed wool

From Hobart: 162 cases jams

From Sydney: 106 bxs butter

From Adelaide: 109 bars silver

S S Comorin Agent M Mackenzie: from London: 213 pkgs paint; 362 cases whisky; 392 bars silver

From Zurich: 53 cases embd ctn goods

From Lyons: 40 tuts nitrate of baryte

From Basle: 116 brls aniline colours

From Copenhagen: 100 cases milk powder; 55 cases milk.

From Gothenburg: 44 bales wrapping paper

From Marseilles: 116 cases iron bolts; 50 tuts hyposulphite of soda; 120 cases mineral water; 56 cases cond milk.

From Clermont Ferrand: 420 lse motor car tyres

From Alexandria: 326 bales cotton

S S Tairea Agent M Mackenzie from Mombassa: 4541 bags potatoes; 1000 pkts soda ash; 3765 bales cotton

From Scychelles: 2634 bags copra; 304 lse coco de mer

From L'Marques: 1292 ingots bars of copper

From Durban: 101 cases grape fruit; 153 cases oranges; 112 bales wattle bark

From D'Salaam: 600 bales cotton; 623 bags gum

From Zanzibar: 361 bags sandlewood; 250 bales cloves

Madras Share Bazar

Bombay, Aug. 17.

	Rs. a. p.
3 per cent Madras Loan 1952	98 10 0
Reserve Bank	110 0 0
Clive Mills	21 7 0
Zangira Electric	125 0 0
Associated Cement	120 0 0
Indian Steel Rolling	2 14 0
Mysore sugar	31 2 0
Cochin Power	7 14 0
Vasant Mills B	90 0 0
Buckingham Mills B	176 12 0

Market was featureless. Sugars were little lower. Textiles steady. Public utility shares kept quiet

SEEDS MARKET

Closing Night Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 17.

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnuts Aug.	32 3 0
Groundnuts Feb.	31 7 0
Castorseeds Sept.	29 10 0
Castorseeds May	29 12 0
Cottonseeds Sept.	28 13 0
Cottonseeds Jan.	32 10 0

New Orleans Unloading In New York Cotton

LOCAL SELLING ON LESS FAVOURABLE EUROPEAN NEWS

Heavy Rains In Alabama But Weekly Report Satisfactory

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

Secretary Wallace announced that the Government in the first two weeks of August agreed to subsidize the export of over 600,000 Cotton Bales. He said that he was satisfied with start of the subsidy programme.

The New York cotton marked opened steady on Wednesday. There was scattered long liquidation and local selling on the easiness of stocks and less favourable European news. There was trade buying on the scale down. Heavy rains in Alabama were offset by more favourable than anticipated weekly report. Finally New Orleans selling developed with the session closing barely steady. The market was inactive and lower with outside interest limited owing to apprehension over early crop movement.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

"Temperatures were above normal in the northeast and seasonable elsewhere. Rainfall was moderate to heavy in the Eastern half and irregular in the western half. Crop progress generally was satisfactory from the Mississipi to the east. Apart from local no serious damage was done owing to the tropical storm but development in the western belt is indifferent in considerable areas especially north-Central, north-western Texas and west Oklahoma."

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened unchanged with October 8.74. There was scattered buying and prices advanced one point from the opening level and October was quoted 8.75 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and October was quoted 8.69 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 7 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 9.24c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with increased selling and closed at a decline of 6 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 8.85c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with October 4.33. Support was discouraged by approaching increased hedge pressure coupled with favourable weather apart from the Eastern Belt. There was further hedge selling which found small demand. The market closed at a net decline of 4 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 5.13d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was barely steady and Giza futures closed at a rise of 2 points with spot cotton 3 points up at 6.42d. Uppers futures closed 1 to 2 points down.

The Alexandria cotton market was very steady with improved buying. Sakels futures advanced 13 to 9 points and Ashmouni futures closed 16 to 10 points higher

RAYON TRADE

In May the Board of Trade returns revealed a welcome increase in exports of all-rayon fabrics, and now the details of June show a good advance in exports of all-rayons and of rayon mixture fabrics. The total quantity of all-rayons exported in June was 3,940,000 square yards, compared with only 2,630,000 square yards in June last year. Australia was the best market, taking very nearly twice the quantity shipped there in June last year. South Africa and New Zealand also took considerably more.

Exports of mixture fabrics totalled 2,267,000 square yards, against 1,855,000 square yards in June, 1938. Here again Australia was the best market, and with the exception of Canada and unspecified foreign countries exports to all markets were higher.

Rayon yarn exports were also higher, at 659,000 lb., compared with 582,000 lb., in June 1938.—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York Old October highest (11-29 a.m.)	8.75+01
New York Old October lowest (2-53 p.m.)	8.69—05
Liverpool October highest	4.34—02
Liverpool October lowest	4.32—04

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their New York friends:—

New York: 'Weekly weather report slightly favourable.'

'Foreign selling chief feature attributed to tense European news.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Demand light, mostly scale down. Trade price fixing. Eased under little hedge selling. Liquidation credited New Orleans operator.

Market featureless. Continues to anticipate gradually sagging market with ultimate increase subsidy.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Rubber: Expect resumption demand shortly with moderate price advance.

Wheat: While harvesting weather favourable would only buy snarp break.

Metals: Provided no adverse politics expect higher.

Cotton: Think market may decline further under weight hedges and improved crop prospects.

New York: Cotton foreign selling chief feature attributed to tense European news.

Cotton demand light mostly scaledown trade price fixing eased under little hedging liquidation credited New Orleans operator.

Market affected unfavourably by political situation in Europe and declining securities scattered liquidation small business in drygoods local buying due to excessive rains in southeast trade buying on scale down.

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

October	8.84.
December	8.70.
January	8.58.
March	8.54.
May	8.38.
July	8.21.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 16

October	8.69—65
December	8.54—66
January	8.41—66
March	8.33—07
May	8.17—06
July	8.00—04
Middling Spot	9.21—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug 16

October	8.79—06
December	8.64—06
January	8.51—06
Middling Spot	8.85—05

NEW YORK

New York, Aug 16

11 A.M. RANGES—

October	8.73
December	8.58/8.58
March	8.37/8.37

NOON CALL—

October	8.73
December	8.58
March	8.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug 16

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	8,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	2,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 16

August	4.55—04
September	4.43—04
October	4.32—04
November	4.29—02
December	4.30—03
January	4.29—03
February	4.30—03
March	4.31—03
April	4.31—03
May	4.31—03
June	4.30—03
July	4.29—03
October	4.29—03
January	4.31—04
March	4.32—03
May	4.33—03
Middling Spot	5.13—01
	11-12 a.m. quotations
October	4.33
January	4.29

Alexandra Cotton

Alexandria, Aug 16

SAKELS—	
November	12.73+13
January	12.71+12
March	12.75+9
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.49+16
October	9.74+12
December	9.80+10
February	9.87+12
April	9.22+11
GIZA—	
November	11.62+15
January	11.71+13
March	11.87+12

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Aug 16

Rozario Santa Fe Sept sellers	17/6
Barletta Russo	unquoted
South Australian	unquoted

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug 16

Linseed oil naked London per cwt Sept sellers	24/4 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per cwt Jan April sellers	24/3

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 16

Broach J/A highest 159 1/4 lowest 158 1/2 closing 158 3/4

Broach A/M highest 154 1/2 lowest 153 3/4 closing 154 1/8

Oomra D/J highest 145 1/4 lowest 144 1/8 closing 144 1/8

Bengal D/J highest 119 1/2 lowest 119 closing 119 1/2

Night session: Broach A/M opening 154 highest 154 lowest 153 5/8 closing 153 5/8

Broach J/A closing 158 3/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, Aug 16

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton August sellers	£11-5-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton August sellers	£12-12-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton August paid	£12-13-9
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. per ton Aug Sept sellers	£11-10-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug Sept sellers	£11-0-0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 17

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 153 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 152-10 on scattered selling influenced by reports of rain in Berar. So far there is no rain in Gujarat and Kathiawar and with scattered buying prices improved to Rs. 153. Business was restricted and the market was quietly steady.

Liverpool market was due to open 2 points down but it opened one point lower and later on was one point up. The local market was steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 153. The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	.....	157	8 0
Broach A/M	.....	152	12 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J	.....	142	12 0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J	.....	118	4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug 17

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	130	127	124	121	
Punjab	130	127	124	121	
Rajputana	138	130	127	124	
Oomra No. 3	156	154	151	148	
C P No. 1	167	165	162	159	
C P No. 2	160	158	155	152	
Broach No. 2		164	162	159	157
Punjab Ame		184	182	179	177
Surat		201	199	196	194
Rajpipla		198	196	193	191
Navsari		210	208	205	203

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug 17

Bengal	—
Bengal Fine	127/29
Bengal F G	124/25
C P 1	157/59
C P 2	155/56
Arvi	155/56
Amraoti	154/55
Ellichpur	154/56
Berar	154/55
Malkapur	150/51
Khandesh	138/43
Jalna Sailu	142/44
Burwah Sanavad	153/54
Khandwa	153/54
Mathia F G	128/34
Broach	158/60
Punjab 4 F	173/78
Punjab 289 F	206/08
Sindh N T	178/88
Surat	195/96
Navsari	206/08
Western Farm	168/76

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 17

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1	38,837	53,958
Central India		225,377	50,381
Barsi and Nagar	238	95,448	150,321
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,474	40,380
Berar		162,905	331,580
Central Provinces		39,086	85,451
Total Oomras	239	566,177	712,071
Dholera	52	277,826	157,214
N W Provinces	293	10,731	3,112
Rajputana	293	81,345	16,662
Sind Punjab	664	337,323	526,982
Broach		415,066	267,511
Coompta and Dharwar	103	154,416	83,033
Westerns Northerns	396	98,269	28,815
Cocoanada		98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,677	7,681
American		3,487	177,893
Egyptian African and Sudan	813	385,843	539,638
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		267	1,171
Total	2,754	2,333,525	2,521,806
Arrived by road to 10th August 1939		392,855	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 10th Aug

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	165	314,462	334,610
Japan and China	9,326	1,278,954	738,789
Coast Ports		35,039	62,361
Up-country by Rail		281,646	379,396
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		64,306	5,375
Total	9,491	1,974,407	1,520,531

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 16-8-39	164000	134000
Receipts yesterday 16-8-39	8000	8000
Exports to date 16-8-39	104000	130000
Stock at Ports 11-8-39	1979000	2463000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-8-39	2432000	1931000
Stock at Liverpool 11-8-39	597000	765000
Visible Supply 11-8-39	4808000	5544000
Quantity in sight 11-8-39	245000	139000
Quantity out of sight 11-8-39	227000	214000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug 16

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.42+3
October	6.23+2
November	6.28+2
January	6.35+2
March	6.40+2
May	6.44+2
July	6.48+2
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.68+1
October	5.44—1
November	5.44—1
January	5.46—1
March	5.49—1
May	5.51—1
July	5.51—2

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/M New York May Rs 42 1/2

Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 33 3/4

New York Liverpool October 31 Dec. ... January 3 March 3 May 19 July 32

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug 16

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £7-8-7. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.70. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.13 at London and 4.68 1/8 at New York.

London silver prices for Spot silver declined 1/4d. at 17 1/16d. and forward quotation also declined 1/4d. at 16 3/4d. India sold. Speculators bought and sold. The market was quietly steady at the decline. Later the market was very quiet but sellers were not pressing.

New York Spot silver prices were reduced 1/2 cent at 35 1/4 cents per ounce. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 1/8.

London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 46/4 and forward parity was Rs. 45-8-9.

The local market was quietly steady with a moderate business. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	.....	37	1 9
2nd Shravan delivery	.....	37	1 9
2nd Shravan tejimandi	.....	0	1 0
Bhadrapad delivery	.....	37	1 6
Bhadrapad tejimandi	.....	0	3 0

SILVER

Ready	.....	46	0 0
2nd Shravan delivery	.....	45	11 0
2nd Shravan tejimandi	.....	0	12 0
Bhadrapad delivery	.....	45	5 6
Bhadrapad tejimandi	.....	1	8 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 16

Spot	17 1/16
Forward	16 3/4

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 16

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-7

LONDON METALS

London, Aug 16

Copper	£44 3 9
Lead	£15 12 6
Spelter	£14 12 6
Tin	£225 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 17

London market—	
Standard copper cash	£44-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£44-5-0
Electrolytic Copper	£50-15-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheet	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-10-0

Tone: Steady.

WEATHER OVER U.S.A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, Aug 17

Temperatures between 95 and 100 degree in Western Belt, continued rains in Alabama and Eastern Belt, more rain expected.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug 16

September	.....	£11	17 6
November	.....	£11	7 6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug 17.

Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	29 13 6
Highest	29 13 6
Lowest	29 9 0
Closing	29 9 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	29 9 0
Highest	29 13 0
Lowest	29 9 0
Closing	29 11 0
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	31 6 0
Highest	32 2 0
Lowest	31 6 0
Closing	32 0 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	30 12 0
Highest	31 4 3
Lowest	30 10 6
Closing	31 3 0
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	28 6 0
Highest	28 11 0
Lowest	28 6 0
Closing	28 10 0
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	22 10 6
Highest	22 12 0
Lowest	22 6 0
Closing	22 12 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Aug 16

October	43 3/4d.
December	45 3/4d.
March	48 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Aug 16

September	dol 0.65 7/8
December	dol 0.65 1/2
May	dol 0.65 3/4

New York Sugar

New York, Aug 16

September	1.89
November	1.94
January	1.91
March	1.93

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug 17

Ready Javas	Rs. 14 5 0
Shipment Aug Sept	4 14 0
Shipment Oct Dec	5 0 0
Shipment Jan March	5 2 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 16

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£71
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£84
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£108
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£66 3/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£92 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£91 3/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£105 2/8
Victory Bonds	£105 1/2
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£6 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai	£73
Ban London Ltd.	£2
National Bank of India	£28 3/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 17

2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	.....	98	6
3 1/2 p.c. G P Notes (Cash)	.....	97	13
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	.....	99	14
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	.....	102	8
3 p.c. 1963/65 Loan	.....	97	10
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	.....	104	
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	.....	107	6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	.....	110	12
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	.....	116	
5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan	.....	103	12

TAXFREE LOANS

3 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	.....	114	
4 p.c. 1953-63 Mysore Loan	.....	111	12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Loan	.....	121	0

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	.....	108	0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	.....	107	0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	.....	116	0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	.....	128	0
5 p.c. K. P. I. 1950	.....	127	0

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened to-day at Rs. 97-7, declined to Rs. 97-5 to go up again to Rs. 97-6-6. The undertone is steady.

Holiday In Share Bazar

The local share bazar will remain entirely closed on Saturday, the 19th instant on account of "Samvatsari."

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug 17

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Aug./Oct.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Aug.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Nov 1/6 1/16 Dec/July

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287

Bank's buying T T 284 3/4

Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,309

Bank's buying T T 1,329

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 1/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 3/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 82 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 22 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 7/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong London 1/2 5/8 17th instant

Shanghai London 0/3 15/32 17th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 17th instant

Java London 8.71 17th instant

New York London 4.68.12 16th instant

London New York 4.68.13 16th instant

London Paris 176.70 16th instant

London Italy 89.02 16th instant

London Belgium 27.55 7/8 16th instant

London Switzerland 20.72 3/8 16th instant

London Berlin 11.66 1/2 16th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 16th instant

London Amsterdam 8.72 1/8 16th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.

Gold £7-8-7 15th instant

Gold £7-8-7 16th instant

Silver London Ready 17 5/16 15th instant

Silver London Ready 17 1/16 16th instant

Silver London Forward 17 15th instant

Silver London Forward 16 3/4 16th instant

Silver New York Ready 35 3/4 15th instant

Silver New York Ready 35 1/4 16th instant

London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 15th instant

London discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 16th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 15th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 16th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent

3 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 16

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	71
3 1/2 per cent	24
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	96 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	102 3/4
4 9/2 per cent 1950/55	108
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	105 1/2
3 per cent 194952	94 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	66 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	91 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	105 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	36/6

Bombay Yarn Quotations

Bombay, Aug 17

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 96 October 96 December 97

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 108 1/2 October 109 1/2 December 109 1/2

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 137 October 138 December 138

Yarn No. 40s August 209 October 209 December 209

LONDON SUGAR

London, Aug 16

December	sh 6 1/2d

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 16

T T London on:—	
New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.70
Berlin	11.66 1/2
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.68 1/16
Amsterdam	8.71 7/8
Brussels	27.55 7/8
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.72 3/8
Copenhagen	22.40
Stockholm	19.40 1/4
Oslo	19.90 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug 16

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Unchanged

Small Improvement In Steel Shares

ASSOCIATED CEMENTS QUIET

Cotton Mill Shares Steady

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

So far there is no rain in Gujarat and Kathiawar but scattered local showers were responsible for steady tone of the Share Bazar to-day despite weakness in Wall Street.

Yesterday the Wall Street market was weak with operators nervous over European developments. U. S. Steel Shares declined dollars 2 to 47-1/4 and Anaconda Copper shares closed 3/8 lower at 25 3/8. General Motors closed 2 1/8 down at 45 3/4 X.D.

The local market although appears very steady but interesting developments are likely to follow. It appears that some professionals take a bearish view of the situation owing to famine conditions and inability of Wall Street to hold improvement despite better business. While there are some operators who are reported heavily long and are extending their support to save the market from a big decline.

Thus the tension between Bulls and Bears is increasing and sooner or later either of them shall have to yield.

The outlook at the moment is uncertain firstly due to developments in European political situation and secondly due to serious situation in Gujarat and Kathiawar owing to threatened famine state.

The market was very steady with a limited turnover and Steels and Textiles ruled steady. But Associated Cement Shares were depressed on increased offerings.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,327 and after advancing to Rs. 1,332 declined to Rs. 1,322 and finally closed at Rs. 1,327. Bombay Dyeing Shares closed at Rs. 707 and Associated Cement Shares closed at Rs. 117.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

100	Ahmed. Advance	247	8
250	BOM. DYEING	707	8
100	CENTURY	195	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	197	0
100	COLABA	107	0
100	Coorla	84	0
250	David	25	0
250	Dawn	285	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 3	9
100	Finlay	88	8
100	GOKAK	127	0
1,000	Hindustan	1660	0
100	Indore	35	0
100	Khatau	81	8
100	KOHINOOR	211	8
250	Laxmi	400	0
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	110	8
250	Model	39	0
50	MYSORE	79	4
200	NEW GREAT	171	0
100	Oosmanshahi	41	0
100	PHOENIX	226	4
25	SASSOON SILK	69	4
1,000	Sholapur	2,700	0
50	SIMPLEX	64	12
1,000	SWADESHI	191	0
100	SWAN	82	0
500	Vishnu	1,000	0
1,000	Westerns	850	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	102	RX
35-50	Central	34	10
500	Imperial	1,537	8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	380	0
50-100	India	143	8
100	Reserve Bank	111	4
5	Union	5 13	6
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	117	4
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	640	0
15-100	Jupiter	13	9
20	Mercantile	56	0
	New India	38	12
15-75	Oriental	4,675	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	1
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahd. Old	146	4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,461	4
10	Ajmer	10	1
50	BOMBAY TRAM	129	0
100	Bombay Suburban	160	0
10	Broach	10	11
100	Karachi	191	4
100	Poona	183	8
100	Surat	161	4
100	TATA HYDRO	155	0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,280	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1005	0
100	C. Province	101	0
100	Dh Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	98	0
100	Mandra Bhon	101	8
100	Pachora Jamner	85	8
100	Sara Serajganj	103	8
100	Tapti Valley	782	8
	MININGS		
8	Burma Corp.	XD 5	1
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 10	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	24	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	31	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1327	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	280	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	376	0
10	Air Service	6	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	169	8
200	Bombay Safe Dep	610	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	257	8
125	B. BURMA	457	0
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	161	4
8sh.	Br. B Petrol	3 3	9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	89	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	82	8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44	4
100	I. Radio Defd.	347	8
100	I. Radio Ord.	340	0
100	Port Canning	74	8
30	PREMIER CON.	72	4
15	Scindia	16	11
25	Tata Oil Mill	34	8
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,482	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297	8
7	p.c. Bombay tram (T.F.)	XD77	12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	110	4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1600	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref	208	12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164	8
7	p. c Vishnu	675	0
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	12
6	p.c Andhra Valley	105	0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	8
7	p.c Sholapur	78	6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 17

Bombay Dyeing (702/8) 706 707 703 706 707

Century (194) 198 195/8 196 195/8

Central India (195/8) 197 196 197

Kohinoor (209) 210 211/8

New Great (168/8) 171

Simplex (64/4) 64/12 65 64/12

Swadeshi (189/8) 190 191/8 191

Associated Cement (118/12) 119/12 119 118/4 117/8 118 117/4 117/8 117

Andhra (1462/8) 1462 1461/4

Tram Ord (129) 129

Tata Hydro (155) 155

Tata Power (1282/4) 1283 1281 1282 1280

T Steel Defd (1320) 1327 1332 1322 1330 1323 1330 1327

T Steel Ord (278/8) 280 281 279 281 280

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (164/8) 164/8

Bellapur (170) 171 169 171 169/8

B Steam (254) 254 259 258

B Burma (457) 457 456 458 457

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug 17

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	.....	97	/4
4 per cent 1960/70	.....	110	/13
5 per cent 1945/55	.....	114	

BANKS

Bank of Baroda XD	.....	102	/8
Bank of Hindusthan	.....	27	/8
Bank of India	.....	143	/8
Central Bank	.....	34	/6
Imperial Bank F P	.....	1537	/8
Imperial Bank P P	.....	380	
Indian Overseas Bank	.....	47	
Reserve Bank	.....	111	/4
Union Bank	.....	5	/14

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	.....	330	
Ambica	.....	186	/14
Arun	.....	165	
Arvind	.....	952	/8
Asok	.....	155	
Bharatkhand Textiles	.....	1600	
Bombay Dyeing	.....	706	/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	.....	175	
Calico	.....	502	/8
Central India	.....	196	/4
Century	.....	195	
Colaba	.....	106	/4
Elgin	.....	103	/12
Gokak	.....	126	/4
Hukumchand	.....	165	/10
Indore Malwa	.....	35	/10
Jubilee	.....	166	/4
Khatau Makanji	.....	81	/4
Kohinoor	.....	210	/10
Laxmi Cotton	.....	401	/4
Madhusudan	.....	200	
Marsden	.....	61	/4
Morarji	.....	110	
Mysore	.....	82	/8
Nandlal Bhandari	.....	77	/4
New Great	.....	170	/10
Raipur	.....	540	
Rajnagar	.....	134	/6
Sajjan	.....	97	/8
Sassoon and Alliance	.....	69	
Sholapur	.....	2700	
Simplex	.....	64	/6
Swadeshi	.....	190	/10
Vishnu	.....	1000	

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	.....	1460	
Tata Hydro Ord	.....	154	/6
Tata Power Ord	.....	1277	/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	.....	146	/4
Ajmer Electrics	.....	10	/11
Amalgamated	.....	11	/2
Bombay Suburban	.....	160	
Bombay Tram	.....	128	/12
Lahore Electrics	.....	225	
Surat Electrics	.....	161	/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	.....	375	
Associated Cements	.....	117	/4
Belapur	.....	169	/6
Bombay Burma New	.....	161	/4
Bombay Burma Old	.....	456	/4
Bombay Steam	.....	256	/4
Bombay Telephone	.....	88	/12
Br B Petrol	.....	3	/6
Burma Corporation	.....	5	/1
Dalmia Cement	.....	9	/8
Indian Bleaching	.....	82	/8
Industrial Investment Tr	.....	44	/4
Indian Radio Ord	.....

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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1939

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Simla Note On Troop Movements

To Close Up Loopholes In Prohibition

Amending Bill For Assembly

QUESTION OF "HEALTH" PERMITS: LESSER HOURS FOR SHOPS OUTSIDE "DRY" AREA

A Medical Board composed of three Doctors attached to Hospitals, it is understood, will be appointed by the Government of Bombay within a fortnight, to examine the applicants for health permits.

No citizen who applies for a permit for reasons of health, through a registered medical practitioner will be given a permit unless he satisfies the Medical Board.

TO CLOSE UP LOOPHOLES

The Government, it is reliably understood, will also introduce a short Bill in the Legislative Assembly next week to further amend the Abkari Act with a view to prevent misuse of their privileges by registered medical practitioners in the matter of recommending citizens for "health" permits. Any misuse of the privilege will be dealt with according to law.

The Bill is also intended to control the sale of molasses because it is one of the commodities which can be used for preparing liquor.

MEDICAL BOARD

The provision of a Medical Board and the amendment of the Abkari Act as proposed by the Government, will remove the loopholes that have been brought to the notice of the authorities in the matter of securing "health" permits.

OUTSIDE DRY AREA

The Government is also considering the question of restricting the hours of sale of liquor at booths just outside the dry area. There has been heavy rush on liquor shops outside the dry area for the last two weeks. A large number of drink addicts, it is said have purchased monthly railway passes and have been visiting the shops almost every day. The Government is considering if the evil could be checked by restricting the hours of sale.

Dr. Gilder In Bombay

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder returned to Bombay this morning. He is expected to leave for Poona on Saturday.

PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA IN BUDAUN DISTRICT

600 Persons Sign Temperance Pledges, Addicts Promise Not To Touch Intoxicants

The Director of Public Information, U.P., has issued the following:—

The Revenue and Excise staff held over 100 public meetings throughout Budaun district and visited 256 villages in connection with propaganda work. The meeting at Ujhiani was presided over by the District Excise Officer and was addressed by several prominent persons including the Chairman of the District Board. It was followed by a Magic Lantern show.

Another mass meeting at Jagannathpur was addressed by Chaudhari Badan Singh, M.L.A., among others. Besides, the Excise Inspectors personally interviewed the addicts and most of them promised not to touch any intoxicants in future while six hundred persons signed temperance pledges to abstain from intoxicants. The last Saturday of the month was celebrated by the District and Municipal Board schools as the "Prohibition Day" by means of processions and meetings and the Vigilance Committees carried on propaganda in the rural areas.

The District Prohibition Board has decided to celebrate a "Prohibition Week" from September 20 next for which brisk preparations are afoot, particularly in the rural areas, and numerous sub-committees have started functioning in this connection.

Two permits for foreign liquor were issued in the month of July bringing the total of foreign liquor periodic permits to 39. The total number of periodic permits

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3).

Manmad Rly.men Want Provident Fund

Support For Demonstration On Aug. 21

(From Our Correspondent.)

MANMAD, August 17.

A crowded meeting of railwayworkers of Manmad was held on August 15, at Bhendi Bazar Maidan at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union. Mr. B. R. Shivanker the local Branch Secretary gave a brief account of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of the Union and a decision to enroll 10,000 new members before 21st August, 1939.

He exhorted every worker to join the Union and to stand by the order of the Union if the demand of Provident Fund was not conceded by the Railway Board.

He then asked the worker to observe 21st August as All-India Railwaymen's Day.

Mr. D. B. Kulkarni of Ahmednager who attended the meeting on special invitation then spoke and pointed out the vagueness of the arguments of Railway Administration in refusing to concede the demand for Provident Fund to Railway employees.

In view of the tense international situation he said the workers should stand united for their economic demands. He observed that the railway workers should demonstrate in a fitting manner on August 21, and force the unwilling Railway Board to accede to the demand of Provident Fund which is voiced by the A. I. R. F. in its memorandum. The meeting then dispersed amidst shouts of Lal Bavta Ki Jai.

"Precautionary And Defensive"

Deterioration In World Situation Not Implied

SIMLA, August 17.

A Press Note says:—

"In view of the many reports that have appeared in regard to the movement of troops from India during the earlier parts of this month and of the fact that some of them have been inaccurate the following information is issued.

In continuation of the brief Communique published on 24th July orders were issued on the 23rd July and on the 28th July for the movement of certain troops to Egypt, Aden and Malaya respectively.

The troops sailed between the 2nd and 7th August and they have now reached their respective destinations. The arrangements made in regard to their movements by rail to the ports and to their embarkation worked smoothly and without a hitch, in addition certain R. A. F. Squadrons have been flown to Malaya. This move also was carried through according to plan in spite of most adverse weather conditions.

It is re-emphasised that these troop movements imply no deterioration in the world situation and are purely of a precautionary and defensive nature in order to meet possible eventualities which might affect the security of India.—A.P.

Swami Bhawani Dayal, President of Natal Indian Congress, sailed for Africa on Wednesday from Bombay.

All Politicals To Be Released

Nizam's Firman On His 54th Birthday

HYDERABAD DECCAN. Aug. 17.

By a firman issued this morning on the occasion of his fifty-fourth birthday, H. E. H. The Nizam has ordered the release of all political prisoners undergoing imprisonment or standing trial in connection with the recent Satyagraha movements in the State as well as those arrested for staging demonstrations against reforms.—A. P.

HINDU WOMEN'S MARRIAGE REFORM

Demonstration At Poona To-morrow

POONA, Aug. 17.

To demonstrate support of the women of Poona for the three bills affecting women now before the Bombay Assembly, namely providing for dissolution of marriages among the Hindus to be moved by Mr. B. D. Lala and providing for prevention of unequal and bigamous marriages among Hindus by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, a public meeting has been called in Poona on Saturday August 19, under the auspices of all women's institutions in Poona.

The meeting will be presided over by Mrs. Kamlabai Deshpande, Principal of Women's Training College, Poona, and will be addressed by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mr. B. D. Lala.—A. P.

HINDUS RAISE CRY AGAINST WOMEN'S RIGHTS

KARACHI, August 16.

A discordant note against the Women's Right of Inheritance Bill, sponsored by Miss Jethi T. Sipahimalani, M.L.A. (Congress) is struck by two representative bodies of Amils, namely, Guru Sanghat and Sewa Sadhan, Hyderabad.

In the course of their reports to the Collector of Hyderabad, the above Panchayats state that the enactment of the above Bill will be detrimental to the family life of the Hindus and that, therefore, it should not be brought before the Sind Assembly.—United Press.

A telegram from the Government of Burma, says that the town and port of Rangoon have been declared free from plague from August 10.

Plight Of Co-ops. In Bombay Province

Increase In 'Overdues' Of Agricultural Societies

FAILURE OF NASIK AND KAIRA CENTRAL BANKS

The co-operative movement passed through another year which was characterized by unsatisfactory agricultural conditions prevailing in several parts of the country. Owing to failure of rains scarcity conditions prevailed in several districts like Bijapur and Sholapur, while more than the average rainfall in Gujarat wrought considerable damage to standing crops and marred the prospects of an otherwise good season. The unfavourable condition of the agricultural season accentuated by the past continuous depression and low prices was reflected in the repaying capacity of the agriculturists and the total recoveries record a fall to the extent of nearly 7 lakhs.

During the year, 65 societies were registered and 42 ordered to be wound up, the total number of societies at the end of the year being 5,093.

STALEMATE.

With the registration of 12 new societies and liquidation of 28 societies the total number of agricultural credit societies (3,702) records a decrease of 16 over the previous year's figure. Notwithstanding a decrease in the number of societies, there was an increase in the total working capital from Rs. 2,94,67,992 to Rs. 2,98,13,081 which is due to the increase in reserve and other funds. The decrease in the members' deposits from Rs. 30,78,724 to Rs. 25,47,235 is partly due to the adoption by a large number of societies of the share system by-laws and consequent conversion of the deposits into shares. The fresh finance during the year was Rs. 68 lakhs as against Rs. 78 lakhs during the previous year. The fall in the figure of fresh finance is particularly marked in the Khandesh Division where under the policy of finance restricted to repayment, the total loans advanced amounted to Rs. 27 lakhs as against Rs. 37 lakhs of the previous year. The fall in the total recoveries from Rs. 72 lakhs to Rs. 65 lakhs can also be largely ascribed to the unsatisfactory recoveries in the Khandesh Division. The increase in overdues which have mounted up from Rs. 128 lakhs to Rs. 144 lakhs shows a position of stalemate in agricultural credit societies.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEBTS.

With a view to arrest the deterioration in societies and rehabilitate their position, attempts were made during the year in classifying all debts into three main categories, viz., (a) frozen debts, (b) doubtful debts, and (c) bad debts. These investigations were completed in 3,392 societies. The result of these investigations reveals that out of the total debts amounting to Rs. 2,40,58,351 in these societies Rs. 58,93,459 are frozen dues, while the doubtful debts amount to Rs. 19,76,495 and the bad debts amount to Rs. 11,91,071. Measures for the proper treatment of these debts are in progress.

Central financing agencies and societies were advised to reduce their lending rates permanently, particularly for punctual repayers. There has been a good response to this advice.

The benefits in regard to the sale of lands given to small-holders under the Small-Holders' Relief Act have been also extended to the agriculturist-members of co-operative societies. The benefits were extended even to those agriculturist-members of co-operative societies who are not small-holders, but the standard of minimum payment for their eligibility for the benefits was fixed higher.

BHIL SOCIETIES.

The Bhil societies working in the backward tracts of West Khandesh and in the Panch Mahals have proved an useful agency for ameliorating the economic condition of the Bhils. In particular, the societies in the Panch Mahals showed very satisfactory results during the year.

The Multi-purpose Societies constitute a further stage in the evolution of agricultural credit societies. The failure of the agricultural credit societies is partly attributed to the fact that the credit dispensed by it cannot be properly controlled, as it is divorced from supply and sale. One such society was registered during the year in Thana district.

Under the scheme of supervision which was put into operation, there are at present 16 district boards of supervising unions controlling the work of 95 supervising unions.

TWO BANKS FAIL.

The failure of the Nasik District Central Co-Operative Bank, Limited, which was ordered to be wound up at the close of the year was a disquieting feature of the year under report. The Kaira District Central Co-Operative Bank which was also similarly situated was ordered to be wound up after the close of the year.

The Bombay Provincial Co-Operative Bank continues to be well managed and there was a larger demand for the investments of the Bank's funds in the movement itself.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

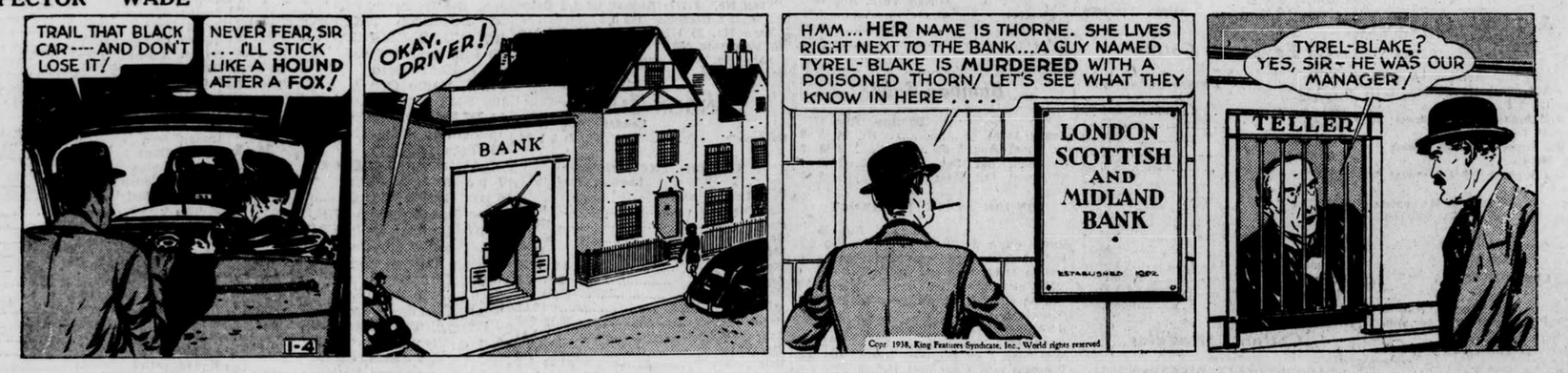
In the realm of long-term finance, the land mortgage banks have been both useful and responsive to the needs of the agriculturists. During the year, sanction was given to the Bombay Provincial Co-Operative Land Mortgage Bank to float its first series of debentures for Rs. 20 lakhs at the rate of 3½ per cent. The number of land mortgage banks re-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4).

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

THE POISON THORN

INSPECTOR WADE


TRAIL THAT BLACK CAR---- AND DON'T LOSE IT/
NEVER FEAR, SIR ... I'LL STICK LIKE A HOUND AFTER A FOX/
OKAY, DRIVER!
BANK
HMM... HER NAME IS THORNE. SHE LIVES RIGHT NEXT TO THE BANK... A GUY NAMED TYREL-BLAKE IS MURDERED WITH A POISONED THORN/ LET'S SEE WHAT THEY KNOW IN HERE ....
LONDON SCOTTISH AND MIDLAND BANK
TYREL-BLAKE? YES, SIR- HE WAS OUR MANAGER/
TELLER
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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.